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FIVE CENTS A COPY

TALKING FILMS PRESENT LABOR ISSUE IN BRAZIL

Musicians Propose Heavy Tax to Stop Inroads on Employment

STUDY OF ENGLISH GREATLY INCREASED

Bill Drafted Not to Affect Pictures Accompanied by Portuguese Language

By United Press

RIO DE JANEIRO —Imposition of prohibitive taxes upon moving picture theaters showing foreign sound and talking films is being sought by Brazilian musicians who are jobless as a result of the talkies.

A bill has been presented to the Board of Councilmen of Rio de Janeiro, providing a tax of one conto (approximately $120) per day each day that a talking film in any language other than Portuguese is presented.

The musicians hope that such a tax would make it necessary for theaters to assume silent films and result in the players returning to their places in the orchestra pit. United States-made movies would be principally affected since talkies from other countries still have to be heard here.

The campaign against the talkies in Brazil has stirred public interest, although several prominent newspapers, commenting editorially have thrown cold water on the project, asserting such attempts to discourage progress in the film industry would be unwise.

Declaring the talkies have seriously injured dramatic art and threaten to supplant the national language, Floriano de Goes, council member who introduced the bill, believes the only method of combating what he terms an "evil," is charging a very high tax upon American and any other foreign talkies.

The introduction of the American talking pictures has caused a greater interest in the English language in Brazil and put English teachers in demand. However, in Sao Paulo, where apprehension is also felt in certain quarters for the future of the Portuguese language, a project has been presented to the municipal council which would burden with a tax of 500 mil reis per showing every theater exhibiting films in which there are English dialogues or songs.

Advisory Council to Plan Britain's Economic Growth

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government's decision immediately to set up an economic advisory council, which was announced by Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons on Jan. 22, is regarded as an important move toward clearing the Labor Administration of the charge of pursuing unsound industrial financial theories. The scheme is to provide the Government with an "Economic General Staff." Its success, it is held, will depend upon the selection of the experts and the extent of the powers intrusted to them.

The new council is to be presided over by the Prime Minister and is to include the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Labor, who are thus to be kept in touch with the technical aspect of national questions which the Cabinet is called upon to solve. According to Mr. MacDonald, it will have a staff of its own. It will be a center for gathering information about unemployment and employment. Markets, currency, everything relating to the active, coordinated life of the country will come within its scope. Roads will be built as a system, bridges broken and reconstructed, railways reconditioned, drainage carried on, afforestation advanced, coasts protected, houses built, emigration dealt with, economic expansion planned and carried out.

REVOLT REPORTED AGAINST KING ZOG

ATHENS (AP)—Twenty Albanian Government officials were said in reports reaching Saloniki Jan. 23 to have been killed at Dibra in an insurrection which broke out there against the reign of King Zog.

An assembly of the chiefs of the various clans, including the Mirdites, held at Episkopi, proclaimed the dethronement of King Zog despite the efforts of an Italian officer to pacify the chiefs by offers of money, and despite the arguments of the chief of gendarmerie.

Several Albanian political refugees have returned to the insurgent districts from Jugoslavia. Chiefs of the insurgent clans were reported to have killed King Zog's local partisans, notable among them Rusten Bairam Ghasi.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

The Young Folks' Page 10
The Home Forum 11
Delighting in Good 11
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Rumanian Factions Prepare for Contest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest

RUMANIA'S Parliament reassembled Jan. 22 and adjourned Jan. 23 to prepare for the county and communal elections.

The adjournment is interpreted to mean that the Liberals' challenge for a contest at the polls has been accepted by the National Peasant Party.

U. S. Asks Help in Saving Byrd From Year's Stay

Norway and Britain Called On to Aid Ships in Ice Barrier

WASHINGTON (AP)—Moving to the relief of the Byrd antarctic expedition, which is threatened with having to spend another winter on the Ross ice barrier without sufficient food, the State Department, Jan. 23, asked the British and Norwegian governments to use their good offices in having ships now in the antarctic region go to the relief of the party.

In telegrams to the American Ambassador at London and the Minister at Oslo, Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary, said the department had been informed that the vessels of the Byrd expedition might be unable to negotiate passage to Little America to bring out Rear Admiral Byrd with his men and equipment.

Should the party not be brought out, Mr. Cotton said, it was believed a serious situation might confront the explorers as their food supply would run low.

Four Norwegian ships and one British vessel are in the neighborhood of the Byrd expedition, all believed to be capable of penetrating the ice pack. One of these, the Nilsen-Alonzo, a Norwegian whaler, was reported steaming north through the pack, Mr. Cotton said, its master having declined to assist Rear Admiral Byrd without direct orders from its owners.

"It has been represented to the department," the telegram to Minister Swensen at Oslo said, "that unless Rear Admiral Byrd receives assistance within 30 days no vessel of any character could be of use and that to insure the safe passage, the expedition should be brought out within 45 days. Please take up this matter at once with the Foreign Office and request that the Norwegian Government use its good offices to induce the above mentioned Norwegian whaling companies immediately to designate one of their vessels and to order the master to proceed to Little America and transport the 40 men of the expedition who are there and their equipment to the Byrd expedition's own vessel, north of the ice pack. The relief vessel should get under way at the earliest possible moment and not in any circumstances later than Feb. 5."

Explorers May Be Cut From Base of Supplies

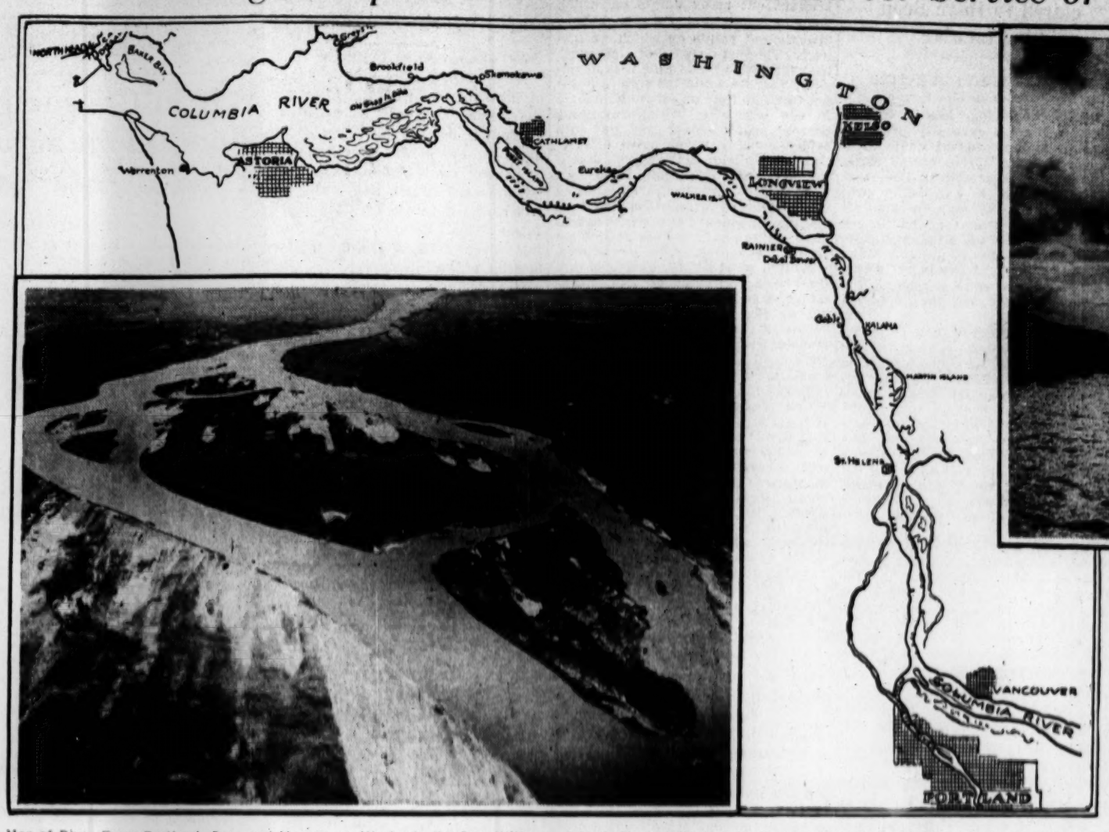
NEW YORK (AP)—With ice blocking passage of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flagship to his base at Little America, an appeal has been made through the State Department for the aid of Norwegian whalers to help save the Byrd expedition from spending another year on the Antarctic ice barrier.

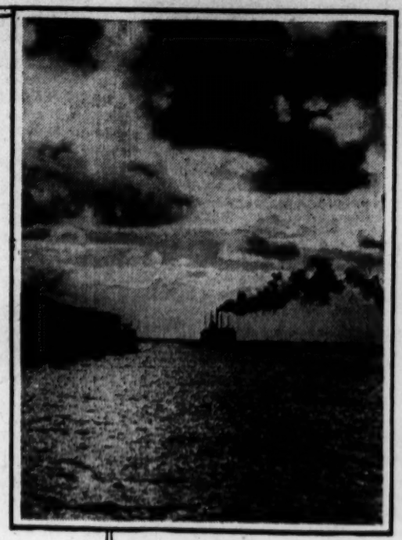
The New York Times, which, with associated newspapers, is sponsoring the expedition, said Jan. 23 that an announcement that the flagship City of New York had reached Little America is contradicted by Capt. H. H. Railey, manager of the expedition and Rear Admiral Byrd's personal representative in New York. The announcement originated with an amateur operator in Washingtonville, O.

"On the contrary," Captain Railey said, "the City of New York has reached only the edge of the ice pack in the Ross Sea, a very dif-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Rushing Sweep of Columbia River Tamed for Service of Commerce





Map of River From Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., to the Sea, With Major Points of Diking System. Upper Right—Where River, After 1200-Mile Journey From Columbia Ice Fields in Canada, Joins the Pacific as a Lake-Like Stream 10 Miles Wide. Lower Left—Winding Stream at Blalock Island, Near Arlington, in Eastern Washington. View Shows Wind-Blown Sand Characteristic of the Nile. The River at This Point, Though Only 100 Miles From Portland, Flows Through Barren Waste Lands, Mainly Volcanic Rock and Sand. (Brubaker Aerial Surveys.)

COLUMBIA RIVER TO CARRY SHIPS OF DEEP DRAFT

Widening of Lower Channel to Remove Barrier to Portland's Progress

By CHARLES F. A. MANN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Today, like countless yesterdays, the Columbia River flows restlessly down from its glacial headwaters in the ice fields in Canada, through central Washington, collecting at rapid intervals its great family of rivers—the Okanagan, Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima, Snake, Hood, Willamette, Lewis and Cowlitz—and with a brief pause at Astoria, plunges with its vast flood of water and silt into the Pacific.

Capt. Robert Gray entered the Columbia in his little ship on May 11, 1792, after Vancouver, on his memorable voyage from England, passed by without realizing the importance of his discovery, a few years earlier. The development of the territory drained by the Columbia has left many pages in Northwest history, but, strangely, the river itself has been of little importance in this development.

In August, 1929, word finally reached residents along the Lower Columbia, after a 50-year struggle, that the last and most important step in the development of the deep water channel from Portland, Ore., to the Pacific, a distance of 110 miles, that of a channel 35 feet deep and 50 feet wide, was about to be taken by Congress.

The United States Board of Army Engineers had approved the bill calling for the expenditure of $1,366,000 for the removal of some 18,000,000 cubic yards of silt and the construction or enlargement of about 30 river dykes, necessary to obtain the enlarged channel and effectively remove Portland from the paradoxical position of a port with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Corn Crop Goes Under Spotlight as Active Issue in Enforcement

Dr. Doran Declares Corn Sugar Furnishes Most of Illicit Liquor—Borah Lays It to Diverted Legal Stocks—Observance Up to Public

Attempts to penetrate to the causes which underlie current enforcement difficulties characterize the latest prohibition discussions in Congress and official enforcement circles.

The corn crop of the middle West appeared beneath the spotlight in efforts to determine the source of the nation's major supply of illicit alcohol.

In certain dry quarters it was contended that diversion of industrial alcohol is the chief supply for bootleggers. Enforcement officials parried this argument with the contention that most of the illicit alcohol is coming from private corn stills.

At the same time a statement explaining the position of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement emphasized that this group finds no justification for the wet arguments of personal right to resist an unpopular law.

Two definite conclusions have been reached by the President's law enforcement commission, it was disclosed. These are that it is the duty of Congress to enact additional necessary enforcement laws and that enforcement activities should be transferred to the Department of Justice.

Further emphasis on the prohibition situation came with indications that the forthcoming senatorial campaign in Massachusetts will find the dry law its major issue. In the New York Legislature a second attempt was launched to bring about a prohibition referendum in that State.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The great midwestern corn crop is now definitely one of the front rank issues in the battle being waged between certain powerful dry congressional elements and federal prohibition enforcement authorities.

The issue is simple. The congressional group, led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, contends that diversion of industrial alcohol for bootleg purposes is the great source of supply of the illicit liquor traffic. Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, speaking for enforcement agencies of the Government, denies this and counters with the charge that it is alcohol distillation from agricultural products, corn particularly, that presents the real enforcement problem.

The federal enforcement chief presents figures that he says support his argument. He declares that in 1921, at the inception of Prohibition, there was produced 190,000,000

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

British Protest Russian Message in London Paper

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has issued a protest against a message from the Presidium of the Russian Third Internationale which appeared in London on Jan. 1.

The message described a newspaper as a "new and powerful weapon in the hands of the British working class in its fight against capitalism and the Social Fascist Labor Government." It said the paper should be a rallying point "against the Labor Government, anti-Soviet intrigues, colonial brutalities, and preparations for another imperialist war."

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, replying in the House of Commons on Jan. 22 to a question whether there had been any definite improvement in respect to Soviet propaganda as a result of the recent agreement, said, although the Government were not yet without hope the agreement would result in permanent improvement, a message from the Third Internationale had led him to inform the Soviet Ambassador that such action was calculated to impede that improvement in the relations of the two countries between which such negotiations were pending. The Government, however, did not propose to take any further action in that matter. Meanwhile, the British passports to Russia are being issued freely.

Mr. Henderson, replying to a question in the House of Commons, also said a general warning, hitherto included on these documents, to the effect that those to whom they were given would enter Soviet Union territories "at their own risk," had now been struck out.

JAPAN OFFERS PLAN TO CHECK DRUG TRAFFIC

National Monopoly Urged by Spokesman at Geneva as Best Solution

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Discussion on limitation which opened the session of the Opium Advisory Committee Jan. 22 began with a statement from Mr. Ito of Japan who reminded the committee that it was faced by the definite duty as prescribed by the last Assembly of the League of Nations of considering practical plans for limitation of the manufacture of drugs.

Mr. Ito suggested certain fundamentals for the consideration of the committee. First, that the legitimate trade in narcotics should be a national monopoly in order to facilitate limitation; there should be limitation on the raw material of dangerous drugs; that the total volume of manufacture should be adjusted to world requirements by each country calculating its own needs.

Regarding distribution of drugs, he recommended that there should be no increase in price, in order to avoid encouragement of smuggling. His sixth point was there should be a supervisory body for the enforcement plan.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne of Great Britain pointed out that it would be advisable to ascertain how far there is general agreement on the lines of the Assembly resolution for limitation. The fundamental points, he said, were comparatively few. He explained that the British Government had always held that it was possible and desirable to limit the production of drugs.

Sir John Campbell said the Government of India had always been in favor of any scheme to obtain effective control and he pointed out that no drugs manufactured in India had ever been seized in illicit traffic.

Dr. Carrière of Switzerland stated that although he was convinced that control could bring about excellent results as in the case of his country, where the production of morphine was reduced by three-fourths during the last three years, he was instructed by his Government to cooperate in elaboration of the scheme for limitation.

Stefano Cavazzoni of Italy, referring to Mr. Ito's remark that the question was an economic one, insisted that contrariwise, it was primarily a moral and social problem.

Spain Expects to Be Invited to Conference

Mediterranean Issues May Be Discussed by Separate Committee

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Unofficially, Spain is still taking exceptional interest in the London proceedings and foresees the moment when discussion of Mediterranean problems will be unavoidable, at which time Spain will expect to be offered a place in the conference.

At present there is unquestionable opposition to such an idea. The British Government is unable to see the necessity of deliberately raising the extremely difficult Mediterranean issues which would take the conference into labyrinthine paths of European politics. The French, without committing themselves, do not appear unfavorable and the Italians have also lent an attentive ear to informal Spanish representations. The Americans are inclined to regard the matter as one which does not concern them, but I am informed that the conversations at Washington recently changed the American view, and provided the United States could keep out of the Mediterranean discussions it would not veto them.

In Spain itself there is a certain amount of criticism of Gen. Primo de Rivera's attitude. He has neither preserved silence nor made demands. It is felt that Spain could with advantage play a mediatory rôle in the Mediterranean, standing as it were between France and Italy, quite impartially and helping in the solution of political problems whose existence may jeopardize the technical results of the present conference.

Not only is Spain, which has acquired a reputation for neutrality, willing to extend its services, but it is anxious to show that it also is a naval power which is not entirely negligible. It is pointed out that Spain follows next in order of the five principal naval powers now meeting in London. It possesses more than a score of submarines, with another dozen in sight. It possesses several remarkably fast 7000-ton cruisers, and is building others of 10,000 tons. It has capital ships of 16,000 tons.

Hitherto Spain has had no treaty obligations and has had full scope for developing a navy which cannot be ignored. It is stated on good authority that Spain contemplates building battleships which will be larger than the reduced battleship proposed in many quarters, namely 25,000 tons. Moreover these battleships may be armed with 15-inch guns.

There is nothing to prevent Spain from elaborating larger plans, and it appears to be in a mood to act, regardless of agreements in which it has no share. It possesses a considerable number of destroyers and other auxiliary craft, and it paraded about 60 ships in last year's maneuvers. It must also be remembered that the construction of the German cruiser Ersatz Preussen, which has been described as a pocket battleship, may revolutionize our whole notions of navies, and it is precisely those countries which are rising in

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

NATIONS EAGER FOR REDUCTION WITH SECURITY

Unanimity Shown at First Meeting of Five-Power Naval Conference

UNITED STATES NEEDS RESERVED BY STIMSON

Washington Treaty Declared by Japan's Delegate to Be Ideal Covenant

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The statement by each power of its general naval needs coupled with the unanimous assurance that mutual confidence alone can cut these requirements occupied the first business of the five-power naval conference held on Jan. 23.

Immediately, Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, gave the press a frank exposé of the methods being employed.

In an exceedingly informal and chatty manner, indicative of the fact that somehow a new tone of diplomacy prevails, Mr. MacDonald accentuated the importance of private conversations. The real work of the conference will be done in private meetings of two or three delegates of which he said some would be in progress almost every working hour of the day. These would work for the establishment of agreements between the powers on detailed points and the non-participating delegations would be continually informed of the nature of the discussions and the basis of contemplated agreements.

Then the decisions of the two or three delegates will be reported to a joint meeting of all the delegations. Sometimes a group of the five chairmen of the different delegations would confer. Sometimes experts will be consulted or meet among themselves. Whenever possible, Mr. MacDonald said, full open meetings will be held. This necessity was stressed likewise in the committee meeting.

Private Conversations to Prevail

The conference will now concentrate exclusively on private conversations and the next full committee meeting will not be held until next week.

In the meanwhile, however, the five chairmen will meet together frequently. Asked what chief point was already under consideration, Mr. MacDonald repeated that the general aim of the conference was to reach a common agreement of the five powers to reduce their fleets at sea, the ships laid down, and the ships voted by the respective parliaments to the lowest levels possible.

Seated around a horseshoe table as in the Royal Gallery, the full committee first completed the formal organization of the conference by electing Sir Maurice Hankey, general secretary. It was also decided in the event of Mr. MacDonald's absence the chairmanship will rotate among the vice-chairmen, consisting of the heads of the delegations, in English alphabetical order. Then the nations' statements along the line already familiar to the world began.

Mr. Stimson said that no detailed statements of the United States' naval requirements were pertinent now, but the American needs were well understood and admitted by Great Britain. "The agreed equality between Great Britain and ourselves offers a basis best designed to promote the beneficent purposes of the conference," Mr. Stimson said.

World's Political Conditions

"The United States also believes," Mr. Stimson continued, "the requirements of any nation were naturally defined by its relation to the political conditions of the world. The American delegation desires to listen sympathetically to the statements of the needs of all other nations and to assist in discovery of a mutually acceptable basis of agreement. Following, J. E. Fenton, speaking for Australia, mentioned the coast line and the attenuated lines of the merchants' shipping of his country but offered 100 per cent co-operation in agreement.

Col. J. L. Ralson, Canada, refrained from an exposition of the national needs of the Dominion but also stressed Canadian sympathy.

André Tardieu, France, in the course of his speech, described, in an able analysis, which obviously impressed the other delegations, French needs, going fully into statistical details. These requirements, he said, were governed by three factors, geographic, economic and military. In the first, France must have fleets on three oceans, and the problem of concentration presented difficulties. French overseas possessions he described as larger and more dispersed than any other country except Great Britain, and six times greater than its nearest competitor, the Netherlands.

Navy for Police Purposes

Economically speaking, each group of colonies was a necessary part of the whole to the life of France, and its navy was necessary for police purposes. The French Premier reviewed the increasing colonial trade of France, now only surpassed by Japan, the United States and Great Britain. On the military score, his Government was under the double obligation to transport forces from any part of the empire to any other.

In a hopeful peroration, however, M. Tardieu said French needs could be translated into terms of relativity, for its requirements depended on external political factors, and if this conference, after the pacts and other developments, increased interna-

Congress Puts Its Foot Solidly Down on Any More Special Hoover Boards

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Congressional disinclination to the authorizing of independent commissions and committees, kept in bounds in the early months of President Hoover's administration, is now being evinced in both legislative chambers.

President Hoover used the independent executive-appointed committee to great advantage when he was Secretary of Commerce and since becoming President has repeatedly resorted to this method in broaching important problems. So far he has appointed 11 such committees and has asked for two others, one of which was turned down by the Republican leaders in the House after being authorized by the Senate, and the other, although approved by the House, rejected by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The attitude expressed in the House and Senate concerning these two committees is believed indicative of a growing tenseness in the relations between the two chambers and the President. In the Senate this has been more or less in the open for months, but the under-surface hostility among Republican leaders in the House, while no secret in lobby and cloak rooms, is only now publicly expressing itself.

The first display was when Republican House leaders through Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, refused to approve the President's request for a special joint congressional committee to consider his law enforcement reform proposals on the ground that the regular committees could handle the legislation.

With the House led by Republican leaders thus definitely in dissent, the Senate likewise went on record to this effect. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee after due deliberation recommended to the Senate that President Hoover be given the $50,000 he asked for to finance a commission to make a study of Haitian conditions, but rejected his request that Congress authorize the inquiry. The House had approved the President's proposal.

At a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee it is reported that emphatic opinions were expressed by a number of Senators concerning the President's plan of having a Congress-approved commission make a survey of Haiti.

Statements were made, it is said, that if the President wanted to make an investigation he had the authority to appoint the necessary commission and that he should do so on his own responsibility, and that if he really wanted to take action he could do so without an inquiry.

NEWS of the **Naval Conference** on the **DAY IT OCCURS**

is available to New England readers in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The major part of most days' sessions in London will be reported in Boston the same afternoon by radio and cable from special staff writers qualified to give comprehensive and authoritative yet concise and colorful accounts of the deliberations

DAILY

British Industrialist Welcomes U.S. Capital

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The importance of the investment of American capital in British industry was stressed by Sir Felix Pole, chairman of the Associated Electric Industries at the American Chamber of Commerce here. There had been, he said, an excessive amount of flag waving on both sides. That was most undesirable. He believed very strongly that the two countries should lead the world and that they must be in closest harmony. There must be international investments and international trade.

The United States had capital available for investment overseas and in his view nothing but good could come from investing as much money as possible in Great Britain and its overseas empire, provided their trade was not injured by the transaction.

Dobrudjan Colonists Move Into Houses Provided by Rumanian Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has brought to successful fruition a part of one of its most helpful projects; namely, the building of dwellings for the colonists of south Dobrudja.

These new settlers of ancient Rumanian origin, were brought in from Greece and placed on the land and in the houses of the Bulgarian peasants who have inhabited this province for many decades. This forced intrusion of very poor and rather unruly mountaineers caused much dissatisfaction among the local people. But the completion of 1200 new village houses will improve the situation.

This means that 4000 or more of the colonists will not only be able to move out of the Bulgarians' houses but that they will withdraw into new villages or wards and by thus separating themselves from direct contact with the original population they will put an end to much friction.

The work on these new dwellings was begun about the middle of October and they were all finished before Christmas, costing about $300 each in cash. The state paid half of the sum outright and the other half is paid by the colonists out of a state loan. The Bulgarian villagers hauled the material for the new houses free of cost. The Rumanian authorities refer to this as voluntary service. The Bulgarians call it forced labor. The word they use for it is the Turkish word, for in Turkish times the state often forced the people to work without pay. The Bulgarian minorities hoped that the Maniu government would do away with this abuse, but they complain that it has not yet completely disappeared.

tional co-operation, then France could reduce its requirements in proportion to the growth of security.

Following M. Tardieu, Mr. MacDonald expressed satisfaction at M. Tardieu's linking national needs with national risks. On behalf of Great Britain, he offered no specific figures, but said its risk rested on the fact that Great Britain was a small island, 20 miles from Europe, unable to support its own population and utterly dependent on free access to the whole world.

The navy embodies the national life of Great Britain not in an acquisitive sense but to satisfy "Britain's will to live" hence the foundation of the British naval problems.

British Willing to Reduce

Mr. MacDonald reminded the conference of the psychological aspect whereby everybody in Great Britain felt that without the sea they would starve. With the assurance that they could live in the world where the seas were never to be blocked, the British people were ready to reduce to the lowest level.

After a rehearsal of the desires to co-operate by India and Ireland, Dino Grandi, Italy, in clear and fluent English explained Italy's dependency on the sea but its willingness to reduce to any level whatever accepted by the highest continental power.

Reijiro Wakatsuki testified to Japan's wish to achieve both peace and economy. The Washington treaty in his view was an ideal covenant. New Zealand and South Africa completed the statements of their national position.

Already the private conversations so significantly stressed by Mr. MacDonald are being held on the heels of one another. The crux at the moment is believed to turn on the accommodation of the views of France and England. At Downing Street M. Tardieu and Mr. MacDonald are understood to have cleared up points in the memoranda exchanged by the two countries last month, while further conversations to the same end are already scheduled.

The discussion, it is said, was reopened on the old difference of opinion between the merits of naval limitation on the basis of global tonnage or limitation by categories. It is understood that a compromise is contemplated similar to that included in the abortive Anglo-French agreement of 1928, but later approved by the United States through the Geneva disarmament commission last spring.

It is understood that while a limitation by categories will still be the basis of the treaty, the French will be allowed to leave open the possibility of a minor adjustment of tonnage between the various types of cruisers and destroyers regulated by agreed rules which would govern the transfer of tonnage from one class to another downward. The news stories which have been circulated and which were understood to have been attributed to M. Tardieu, of a rift between the United States and Britain, were vigorously repudiated by M. Tardieu and condemned strongly by Mr. MacDonald. The stories, Mr. MacDonald said, horrified him by their absolute untruth.

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—In an informal meeting with newspaper correspondents after the adjournment of the morning session of the five-power naval conference today, the British Premier, Mr. MacDonald, said:

"I do hope you will do your best to circulate reliable stories about this conference. We were perfectly horrified this morning at the reported story in the American press regarding the alleged condition here which was absolutely untrue. This story was the greatest exercise of imagination ever indulged in."

President Wishes to Stop Injudicious Talk Regarding Naval Parley Proceedings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In order to facilitate the work of the London naval disarmament conference every effort is being made by President Hoover to silence injudicious and excessive talking on the part of officials and service officers on this side of the Atlantic.

No formal instructions are understood to have been disseminated to army and navy official ranks to refrain from all public expressions affecting military matters during the course of the conference but sufficiently impressive word has gone out indicating the President's wishes in this regard. Likewise, while it is not possible to reach through official channels the embattled front-lines in the Army and Navy Club efforts, it is said, are being made to confine these rigid military viewpoints to private discussions.

As an example the President himself will rigidly observe the rule laid down for his Administration. He will make neither daily nor weekly announcement concerning his views upon the progress of the conference. The President holds that the problem of success rests upon the shoulders of the delegates and that they should not be harassed or embarrassed in their delicate and complex negotiations by pronouncements at home.

The President adhered to the policy he initiated despite the fact that dispatches to London papers by English correspondents in Washington definitely asserted that the American Government would insist upon the abolition of the battleship as a part of future fleets, and he was importuned by capital reporters for some word of the Administration's position. It was stated on the President's behalf that if the information is correct, and it was neither denied nor admitted, Mr. Stimson and his colleagues would be advised about it.

It is authoritatively known, however, that this Government is prepared to enter into an agreement with the other naval powers to extend the service of capital ships for another period, 1935 or 1936, and at that time to decommission those ships that have become obsolescent.

Lord Cecil Sees Greater Agreement Coming

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the British representative with the League of Nations, addressing a gathering of international students at University College here, described the naval conference as "a prelude to a greater agreement spreading over the earth."

"You are assisting," he said, "at the first step in a movement in which you will have to bear your part. The most important fact to realize is that disarmament is essential to international friendship. It will not come in a day or a year. It will begin slowly, but once it has begun, we shall be able to advance."

Lord Cecil warned them not to think peace was desirable merely to avoid war. "Peace," he said, "has its dangers as well as war. We cannot deny that in wartime great virtues as well as vices develop. . . . Do not think we are preparing an easy life for ourselves. There is just as great glory and romance about the work for peace as for war. Let us in the first place press on with disarmament, remembering always that peace is not an end in itself, but an opportunity for human achievement."

NO PAINS SPARED TO PREPARE FOR NAVAL PARLEY

Contacts of Statesmen Declared to Have Been 'Spectacular'

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Seldom has a conference been more earnestly prepared than the London naval conference. It has been my lot to attend many international assemblies. The Versailles conference was badly prepared. There was scarcely any attempt made to bring together the respective views of the allied and associated nations—to say nothing of the views of Germany. The result was a treaty which clearly expressed the divergent ideas of the different powers.

Thereafter there was a series of conferences which endeavored to bring some kind of consistency into the Versailles Treaty and to relate it with the actual facts of European life. At each one I was chiefly impressed by the total lack of preparation. Before the delegates met they had little idea of each other's desires—or at any rate they had not tried to bring them into harmony. They wrangled almost comically in the presence of the German delegates.

For some time I think I held the record of attendance at these conferences—though afterward I too dropped out. A minister the other day, getting ready for London, remarked that it would be his thirty-second conference. If this be so, it is fairly safe to say that 30 of them were inadequately prepared.

First Hague Conference

It is notorious, for example, to take a recent instance, that the first Hague conference on reparations was badly bungled through lack of preparation and the various delegations were taken by surprise at the claims of other delegations. If one sticks to naval conferences, it would not be difficult to point to failures which were directly due to the absence of preliminary spade work.

The present conference may prove to be arduous. It would be a mistake to expect plain sailing. If there were no problems we would meet only to sign on the dotted line and to catch our boats. That is not the case. We should be wise to anticipate difficult debates. Problems are being raised on which an accord will not be easy. But having said so much, it is possible to add that whatever the outcome of the London conference no pains have been spared in getting ready for it.

There have been conversations in advance between Great Britain and the United States. There have been conversations between Japan and the United States. There have been conversations between Great Britain and France. There have been conversations between France and Italy. There have been conversations between almost any one of the five powers and any other of the five powers.

Preliminary Agreements

They started, it may properly be said, immediately after the failure of the 1927 conference at Geneva. There is a sense in which they started at Washington, with considerable success, in 1921. They resulted in a provisional and partial accord between France and Great Britain in 1928. They resulted in another partial and preliminary agreement in London and in Washington in 1929. Even to the very last day before the conference of January, 1930, the conversations continued, and there was a coming and going, a criss-crossing, between the headquarters of the different delegations.

These contacts of statesmen have been more numerous and indeed more spectacular than any I can remember. The diplomatists rushed to take trains to meet each other. They mounted in airplanes to fly to each other. They took swift transatlantics to consult with each other. Never has there been so much traveling and so much talk for so many months before a conference has opened.

In this respect the London naval conference has set up a record. Is it a desirable record? Is it one that has really helped? Have we got nearer to each other's viewpoints, or have we only managed to rake up more and more discrepancies in our viewpoints?

Personally I believe that preliminary negotiations will be found advantageous. It is desirable to confront the difficulties for only then they are confronted can they be overcome.

Points of Disagreement

Yet it is foolish to deceive ourselves. The preliminary conversations have brought out many points on which we can agree, but they have also brought out points on which we disagree. There is a school of diplomatic thought which holds that it is advisable to strike while the iron is hot—not to waste time on all-round debate in the course of which ingenious persons can discover and put into evidence many unsuspected difficulties. They allege, for example, that if the conference could only have been held in the heat of the enthusiasm which followed Mr. MacDonald's voyage, the opponents of a naval agreement would not have been able to set to work and destroy the conference.

Well, it must be acknowledged that there are conveniences and inconveniences in every diplomatic method, but on the whole preliminary conversations, which eliminate the element of surprise, are more likely to yield good results than usually come from improvisation.

Take the French memorandum which produced some consternation. It may be said of this memorandum that it was only possible because the French Government had time to prepare a careful case and to dig argumentative trenches into which it could retreat if it found itself hard pressed. But surely the French Government, which has long been acquainted with its own arguments, would in any event have laid down certain guiding ideas, and they would have appeared, if not before the conference, at any rate in the course of the conference.

Effect of Memorandum

On the other hand, imagine the effect of the French memorandum falling upon the conference while it was sitting! It would have been a bombshell. Perhaps the other delegations would have been nonplused. It is even possible to conceive that the conference would have broken up.

As it is, the memorandum came well ahead of the conference, and unpleasant as it was to many politicians, it lost much of its effect because it could be examined and placed in its proper place.

The newspaper polemics which greeted its issuance were somewhat disconcerting, but they were surely better than newspaper polemics during the conference. We have a better appreciation of what the French mean—and, indeed, perhaps the French do not mean it quite so much in January as they did in December.

At any rate, it is good that we were allowed to face the facts and analyze the ideas before the conference opened. Altogether, the verdict must be that the preparation of the conference will assist right conclusions.

German Inventor Shows Unsinkable Warship Model

BUEREN, Ger. (AP)—While the delegates to the five-power naval conference in London are trying to limit, or reduce the navies of the world, a German inventor named Franz Felder has demonstrated a new material for shipbuilding that is alleged to enable warships to carry twice as many guns as they could normally and to make them practically unsinkable.

Herr Felder displayed the buoyancy of his patented materials with model ships. One of them, which was a yard long and a foot wide, supported a load of 120 pounds, while a wooden model of the same dimensions went to the bottom of the water with a similar load.

The inventor hopes to build a motorship to show the possibilities for the use of his materials in the carrying of commercial cargoes.

SEVENTY STUDENTS END BANK COURSE IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Some 70 students, forming the class to attend the first banking school conducted in Mexico under the direction of the Bank of Mexico, have concluded their classes and are preparing for examinations.

Such of the students who pass their examinations with a first-rate showing will be employed in the Bank of Mexico, or other banks, which are also controlled by or affiliated with the Government.

PUBLIC OPINION IS WORLD FORCE, SAYS DR. BUTLER

Columbia University Head Tells of Beneficial Effects of Historic Conferences

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Unrolling the text of his story from Magna Charta to the present era of "consultation," symbolized by the gathering of the great powers in St. James's Palace in London, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in an address just given here before the annual meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States, declared public opinion to be the new great force in the world which makes it possible to look forward "with high and undiminished hope," to a peaceful, happy and satisfied civilization among men.

Never has the world been face to face, Dr. Butler declared, "with so splendid a happening and so uplifting an opportunity as that upon which we look out today."

"It is not longer respectable to issue ultimatums, to mobilize armed force and to threaten your neighbor," he said, "It has become respectable to invite your neighbor to sit down with you and consult as to how these everlasting problems which will always arise can be solved; as to how these difficulties can be overcome; as to how these obstacles can be removed; as to how injustice can be remedied; how the liberty of men can be strengthened, in order that peace and satisfaction may prevail.

"When we unroll the pages of the history of the last 700 years, there it it: From Magna Carta to St. James's Palace, one great triumph after another—Magna Carta itself, the Bill of Rights, the Petition of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Reform Bill, the making of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and now the era of consultation, embracing the civilized world with those who speak and love the English language at the head of the table to take counsel as to how they may cooperate to build, to advance and to enrich a peaceful, happy and satisfied civilization among men."

"The world now has spread before it, day by day and almost hour by hour, not alone what someone of authority and ability in the profession of journalism thinks was said that was of importance, but what was said, leaving it to us to decide how important it was, how convincing, how logical, how sound. And as we, not alone by hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands, but by millions, come face to face with the words of leaders and representatives of public opinion, of historians of facts and those who propose great new projects for mankind, we are able to read them, to discuss them and to form judgment about them. That is why today public opinion holds the representatives in official life in the hollow of its hand. It is a new, highly significant situation, and one of exceptional promise."

French Railways to Have Radio Sets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—French railway trains will be equipped with radio as a result of experiments which have been made over a period of several months. Trains equipped to receive and dispatch wireless messages will be inaugurated on the Paris-Havre line on Feb. 8.

Receiving sets will be installed in passenger trains, and for a nominal sum any passenger will be provided with a headpiece for listening in. The equipment will also serve as a safety device, for the engineer will be in constant telegraphic communication with his chiefs. Each train will have a radio engineer aboard to supervise reception.

Jacques Bompard, president of the Radiofère, has been working on these problems for the last year, and has just achieved satisfactory results. On Feb. 8 M. Bompard and Raoul Dautry, director-general of French State Railways will be hosts of several hundred persons on an excursion to Rouen. During the journey practical demonstration will be given of how radio functions on a moving train.

Britain Consumes More Empire Sugar Than Before War

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The amount of empire sugar consumed in Britain increased from 8 per cent of the total in 1914 to nearly 40 per cent, as a result of the introduction of Dominion preference at present, L. C. S. Amery, former Dominious Secretary of State, declared on Jan. 22 at a gathering of members of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire in honor of Sir Charles Smith, president of the South African Sugar Federation.

Australia's production has risen from 160,000 tons in 1919 to 532,000 last year. South Africa in 1924-25 produced 163,000 tons, and the current year is estimated at 300,000. Moreover, since the preferential duty instituted on Empire sugar, South Africa has bought at least £2,000,000 worth of machinery, rails, trolleys, and other equipment in Britain. Similarly, at home, the acreage under sugar beet has increased from 22,000 in 1924 to nearly 240,000 in 1928. The estimated acreage in the current year is about 300,000. He added the recent imposition of a tax of ¼d. a pound had resulted in the transference to Britain of almost the whole of the refining for the British market. The work of refining today, he said, gave a great deal of employment and created a demand for about 430,000 tons of coal each year, besides providing employment in making jute sacks, bags, cartons, etc.

Sir Charles, replying to the toast, said South Africa is taking up the question of making motor fuel from inferior sugar. He believed this could be produced at a cheaper rate than petrol.

Lord Birkenhead, who followed, thought no change imminent in preferential duties. He believed in the present Government's "fundamental common sense in a matter of this kind." He then paid a striking tribute to J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, for his courage in taking up the difficult task of combating unemployment, which was the greatest problem of the day. "Many distinguished offices awaited him, if he had demanded them, that would expose him to none of the humiliating risks of failure which may easily await him in the task he has undertaken. In attempting to discharge it, he has used the language of a statesman."

Sugar also figured in the House of Commons on Jan. 22, when a supplementary estimate was issued for an increase in the subsidy in the current financial year for home-grown sugar beet from £950,000 to £1,250,000. The reason for the increase was stated to be the higher productiveness of beet due to the warm weather during the ripening season.

MARYLAND DRY ANNIVERSARY TO INCLUDE RALLY

League Celebration Jan. 26 to Open With Old-Time Militant Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The tenth anniversary of the prohibition amendment will be celebrated by the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland in connection with their twenty-fourth annual rally at the Lyric Theater on Sunday, Jan. 26. The league has prepared in addition a suggested program for use in Sunday schools throughout the State.

Three aspects of prohibition will be treated by two speakers. C. Ellis Moore (R.), Congressman from Ohio, will talk on "The Nation and Prohibition," and George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Maryland league, will talk on "Maryland and Prohibition." The meeting will open with an old-fashioned festival of militant dry songs under the direction of Dr. Charles G. Woolsey. The Rev. Dr. E. C. Makowsky, member of the headquarters committee of the league, will preside.

As in past years, matters of current interest will be brought to the attention of the audience, Mr. Crabbe said. The program, in general, has been arranged to emphasize what he said was the necessity for providing "more and sharper teeth for the Volstead Act," and for placing the purchaser of liquor on the same moral footing as the bootlegger.

Mr. Crabbe will discuss the political situation in Maryland, with particular reference to the ensuing gubernatorial elections and the candidacy of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, avowed foe of prohibition. Mr. Crabbe declared he would tell about the kind of government Maryland has had, and the kind the State needs.

Mr. Moore, it is expected, will touch on Congressional reaction to the recommendations of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The service suggested for simultaneous observance in the Sunday schools includes the singing of "America," recitation of the "American's creed, salute and pledge of allegiance to the flag, singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and statements of President Hoover and others regarding the responsibility of citizens in the matter of prohibition, health, social and economic benefits accruing from it, its effect on public schools and colleges and the present attitude of the church as a whole. The song recommended for closing is "Sound the Battle Cry."

PREFERENCE ASKED IN MAIL CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster-General Brown advocated the award of ocean mail contracts to vessels in which the United States has a financial interest, at a hearing Jan. 22, before the House Merchant Marine Committee.

He said a clause might be added to the Merchant Act of 1928, creating a preference in granting contracts to operators of such vessels or Congress might authorize the Postmaster-General, without competitive bidding, to award ocean mail contracts to them.

Antivivisectionists Instruct Speakers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Organized training of antivivisection speakers is proving highly successful in Australia, according to a report made by R. D. Lynch before the annual meeting of the Melbourne branch of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection recently held here. Mr. Lynch urged the necessity of pupils being thoroughly grounded in the facts before attempting to speak in public or to enter seriously into controversy.

The chief obstacle to debates, he said, had been not lack of ability or keenness on the part of members, but the remarkable power of evasion displayed by their opponents, who showed extraordinary reluctance to stand up for their views on the platform when opposition is present to dispute with them.

Miss Castilla, recalling that many illustrious people, such as Dr. Johnson, Ruskin, Darwin and Mark Twain, were opposed to the practice of vivisection, introduced the resolution that "experiments on living animals render callous to suffering those who perform them and those who approve of them."

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DRYS MOBILIZE TO CARRY FIGHT TO WET FORCES

Leaders of Prohibition Army Marshal Full Resources of Cohorts

By TULLY NETTLETON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Fired with redoubled enthusiasm by a fresh survey of their position, leaders of an army of prohibition advocates have again deployed across the United States after the convention here of the Anti-Saloon League of America, carrying back to their home communities a strengthened resolution to marshal the utmost resources of both education and enforcement to accomplish, in the words of Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, league director of education, "the extermination of the beverage alcohol traffic."

If a single sentence could express the keynote of the convention as it impressed itself upon an observer, it might not come from any one phrase used by a speaker but rather would hark back to John Paul Jones of American naval history who, when asked after two hours of desperate engagement whether he had lowered his colors, roared back, "I have not yet begun to fight!"

It is with such self-possession as this, if one could judge from the talk in and around the sessions, that local and national workers for the dry cause will launch and carry on during coming weeks the program outlined in the convention.

New Kind of Ammunition.

This program calls for ammunition that is educational rather than political. Speaker after speaker emphasized that the drys should go back to build, from the ground up, a public sentiment based on information and logic which should be as convincing in encouraging individual abstinence as was the sentiment of 15 to 20 years ago in eventually obtaining enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Increasingly there was a widespread acceptance of the formula set forth by Dr. Cherrington when he titled his official report, "Education: the Only Permanent Solution to the Alcohol Problem."

"The major task of the League is to get the truth to the people," said Dr. Cherrington in a summary of the program of the league. "Peculiarly is it concerned with reaching those of the oncoming generations who never knew at first hand the beverage liquor traffic of pre-prohibition days. The League therefore definitely sets itself to the task of education in order that the men and women of tomorrow shall know the truth which will insure continued freedom from the slavery of alcohol.

Education in the Schools

"We therefore urge upon temperance forces of every state the imperative necessity of reviving the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools with due regard for those scientific processes and well established rules which belong to public education.

"Education for all the people in the interest of the solution of the perplexing alcohol problem must be carried on. Debates and contests, exhibits and pageants, books and periodicals, literature and posters, the radio, the moving picture, the press and the platform, the pulpit and the church school, all present agencies through which sane, authoritative and vital facts may reach the people.

"We must meet sophistry with logic, falsehoods with facts, insidious suggestions with constructive arguments, error with truth. Especially must we strive to bring to the attention of the public the fundamentals on which substantial and permanent public sentiment must be builded."

The addresses of one after another of the state superintendents of the League showed that they attach the highest importance to the methods advocated by Dr. Cherrington, methods for which he and his associates in the League headquarters at Westerville, O., have assembled a tremendous mass of informational material during the last two years. There is among these leaders, as they represent the dry sentiment in their various states less tendency to dwell merely upon the fact that prohibition is the law and more desire to place before every individual who is interested the facts and reasoning which show it to be a sound law.

While this educational phase of the work, especially with youth, is being stressed as the lasting solution of the problem, yet there is no relaxation of the civic activities of the Anti-Saloon League in its insistence upon dry legislation and dry officials in charge of administration of prohibition.

Even the educational phase of the league's work must be directed in part to bear fruit in the ballot box, declared F. Scott McBride, general superintendent. So far as activity in elections may be necessary to protect the gains already made in prohibition statutes and their enforcement, the drys are "enlisted for the duration of the war," he declared. In legislation, he added, their lobbying is done not so much in Washington as back home in the districts, where the constituents tell their representatives how they want to be represented.

He joined in a statement by Dr. Cherrington, which sums up the political policy of the league as follows:

"The league does not affiliate with any political party as such, nor does it present candidates for public office. It does give to its constituency and to the public facts as to the records and attitudes of candidates for positions which involve the issue for which the league stands."

Massachusetts G. O. P. Sees Dry Issue Loom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis K. Liggett, Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts, after a conference with President Hoover Jan. 22, said the dominant problem in the election of a successor to Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was prohibition.

Mr. Liggett who was in conference with President Hoover for more than an hour recalled that the State had rolled up a 250,000 majority in 1928 in favor of memorializing Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. In Massachusetts, he said, only 25 per cent of the Republican voters take part in the primaries and they are mostly dry.

This situation, he added, probably will mean an effort of the Republican Party to elect a dry Senator in a wet State. Mr. Liggett declared he was unable to say who would be candidates for the Republican nomination, but that he was of the opinion there would be at least three and probably four.

'Soft' Music Wanted by Army Engineers

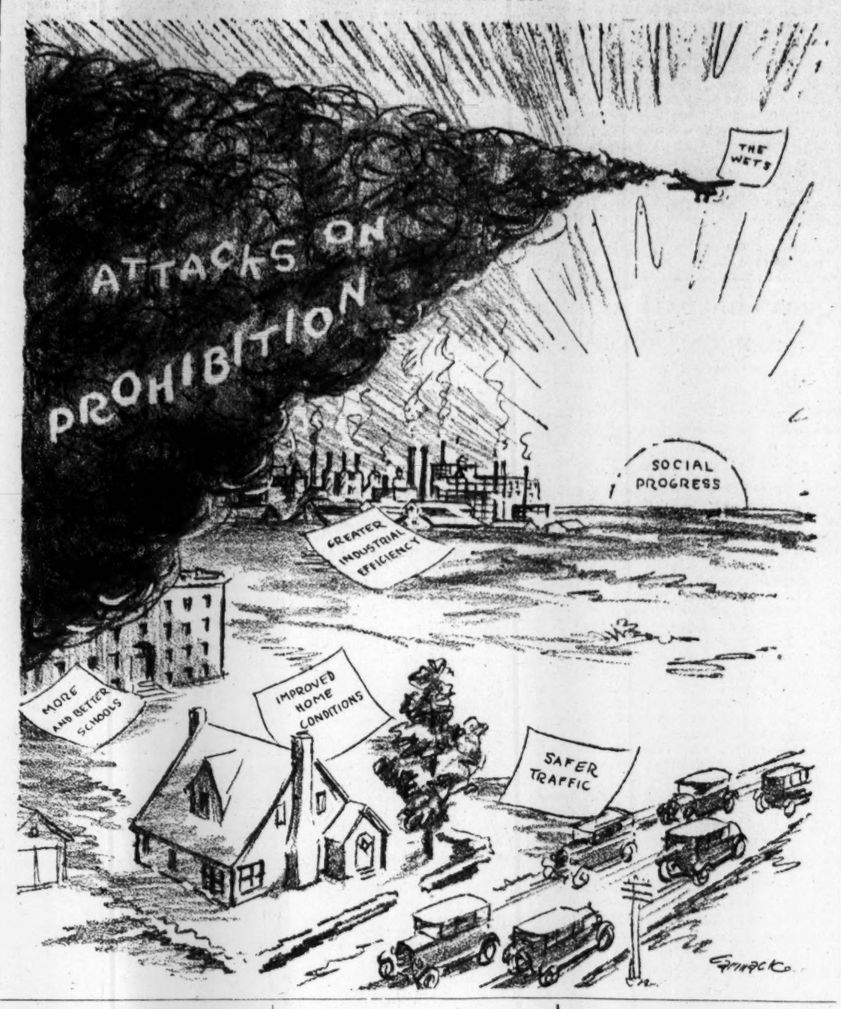
WASHINGTON (AP)—Soft strains of music are sought by members of the United States Army engineer battalion, which is now distributed deep in Nicaragua, engaged in surveying the route for the proposed new canal, and any effort to wish them "harsh, squeaky" records will be resisted.

The engineers have reported to the War Department that seven camps had been established and duly named after outstanding men. Some have electric lights. Three have radios, all have purified running water, but the important matter to be attended to immediately is music.

"Send by the next boat," one of the officers asked, "two Victrolas and 50 records of varied, soft, agreeable, pleasing, cheerful, melodious and harmonious strains. Any harsh, squeaky, offensive record will be returned."

President Hoover, P. J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, and his predecessor, Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, are among those for whom camps have been named.

The Smoke Screen



PUBLIC IS URGED BY WICKERSHAM TO BACK UP LAW

Calm Sentiment of People, He Says, Will Bring About Better Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A direct appeal to the "great body of calm balanced sentiment in the country" to support the recommendations of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement was made over the radio Jan. 22 by George W. Wickersham, chairman.

Breaking silence for almost the first time since the commission was formed, Mr. Wickersham outlined its purposes, its procedure and what it hoped to accomplish. He repeated that prohibition "is only a part, and not the most important part" of the problem, and pointed out that the commission is seeking "deep-seated and positive reforms," that it cannot carry out its investigation on such a basis in "a week, or a month, or in six months or a year."

Mr. Wickersham directly and flatly denied assertions that the reform proposal carried in the commission's preliminary report are unconstitutional, dismissing the charge with the statement "the claim is without substance."

Mr. Wickersham enunciated two proposals regarding prohibition, which he asserted to be self-evident, and which reveal the commission's whole approach to the subject.

The first, he said, is the "self-evident" duty of Congress to enact adequate laws to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment as part of the Constitution.

The second, he said, is that the detection and prosecuting agencies of the Government should be so organized as to deal "promptly and effectively with violations of the law." With these two swift strokes, Mr. Wickersham toppled a whole houseful of wet arguments against the personal right of resistance to an unpopular law, and against enacting the legislative proposals of the commission.

Says Only Beginning Made

"Such an investigation as that with which this commission is charged," said Mr. Wickersham, "cannot be carried out in a week, or in a month, or in six months or a year.

"Evils that lie deep in a system which have accumulated during a quarter of a century, cannot be dissipated by an overnight speech. It requires the most exhaustive and scientific investigation, the painstaking collection of facts and the examination of experience which can only be brought about by the aid of great numbers of devoted men, gradually building up a mass material which must be sifted and considered, and from which ultimately we may get to the bottom of our problem.

"The commission was established for this purpose, and while it has dealt with some questions of immediate emergency, its real and fundamental purpose is to bring forth, if it is possible, deep-seated and positive reforms which will decrease criminality in the United States and secure greater respect for law.

"Naturally the commission has engaged in a study of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Points Out Congress' Duty

"The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, and it is the duty of Congress to enact adequate laws for the enforcement of its provisions.

"The detection and prosecution agencies of the Government should be properly organized and there should be tribunals properly constituted to deal promptly and efficiently with violations of the law. These would seem to be elementary principles not requiring argument.

"To this end, the commission has recommended that the agencies for the detection and prosecution of violations of the prohibition laws be transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

"The commission is of opinion that such a transfer would make for the better enforcement of the law. It would leave the regulation of the lawful manufacture of liquor and alcohol in the Treasury Department, giving to the Department of Justice a check upon the granting and revocation of permits, which should contribute to the prevention of the unlawful diversion of alcohol or liquor for illicit purposes. These provisions, in our opinion, should be adopted, if there is a sincere desire to improve the methods of enforcing the law.

"They have met with opposition in some quarters. But we believe there is a great body of balanced sentiment in the country, which believes in obedience to the law, which responds to an appeal to support the institutions of the country and which will support conservative measures for improving the machinery of law enforcement.

"This sentiment, however, inarticulate under ordinary conditions, at times exercises a strong pressure upon political opinion, and when aroused is as resistless as the flooding tides of the ocean. It is that body of public opinion to which we shall look for support of the recommendations we have made and those we shall make in the future."

State Aid for Trade Ships Urged in Paris

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—While French naval requirements are being discussed at London, the Chamber of Deputies is discussing the budget provisions which concern the merchant marine.

Speeches in the chamber emphasize the serious need of the merchant shipping for government aid. France pays 2,000,000,000 francs yearly in freight charges to foreign shipowners. The French merchant marine has declined from the third place among commercial navies in 1922 to the sixth place today. France has hardly 3,400,000 tons of merchant ships, although she might reasonably be expected to have 5,000,000 tons. France should be building, according to deputies speaking on the budget bill, 200,000 tons annually, but is building only 50,000 tons.

French fishing fleets, according to one deputy, are in serious need of assistance. The number of schooners engaged in the Newfoundland fishery is reported to have fallen from 95 to 55.

The French merchant marine is now receiving government aid through several channels and an increased appropriation is anticipated.

Corn Crop Goes Under Spotlight as Active Issue in Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

pounds of corn sugar. By 1928 consumption of this commodity had risen to 986,000,000 pounds and he adds, "there is every reason to believe that when the 1929 figures are available they will be even greater than the total of 1928."

Further Dr. Doran states, in 1929 his agents seized 3434 large "column stills," costing from $5 to $50,000 apiece, as well as 70,000,000 pounds of corn sugar "that could be used only for alcohol distilling purposes."

Doran Minimizes Diversion

Industrial alcohol diversion is now only a minor phase of prohibition enforcement, Dr. Doran insists. It is alcohol production from corn and other agricultural commodities that presents the gravest problem today. As expressed by a government spokesman, "this industry has done more for the farmer than all the farm-relief measures combined."

"It is this source of supply that is the growing menace," he told the House Committee on Expenditures for Executive Departments when he appeared before them in Congress with a bill to transfer his bureau from the Treasury to the Justice Department.

Without challenging Dr. Doran's agricultural statistics, Mr. Borah and his group reiterate their contention that industrial alcohol diversion is the loophole for the bootleg trade. Mr. Borah declares that he has the facts to back up his statements and they will be produced when the issue comes up in the Senate, either at committee's hearings or in floor debate.

"First Doran says they have done away with industrial alcohol diversion," Mr. Borah remarked, "and a few days later he announces that he will reduce this leakage another 15 per cent."

This difference of view is certain to play a big part in the issue in the Senate. The leading drys in that chamber are not only farm bloc leaders, but they are the men who are directing the anti-Administration coalition operations.

Senators Who Warn to Go Slow

It is these senators, Mr. Borah, George W. Norris (R.), Representative from Nebraska, and others, whose personal and political prohibition stand is above challenge, who are foremost in counseling restraint and deliberation on certain of the President's proposals for law enforcement reform, and who, if a contest arises, can be expected to be in the van in the opposition.

In his appearance before the House Committee, Dr. Doran was not questioned about the issue, except to be asked about the corn sugar production. When he comes before the Senate Judiciary Committee and faces Mr. Borah, Mr. Norris and others of the coalition, both Republican and Democratic, it is definitely known that he will be directed to produce industrial alcohol figures and to divulge in detail the whole situation as it relates to this item.

It is Mr. Borah's contention that the "permit system is a great scandal," and while he specifically disclaims any intention of charging corruption he does make the argument that the existing permit policy operates to the benefit of the bootleg liquor traffic.

The whole dry law enforcement issue will be fought out in the Senate and not the House. In the latter chamber the dry leaders are friendly to the Administration's program and are going along with it. The wets are without either numbers or prestige to do anything but raise a clamor. But in the Senate, it is drys who are critical and disapproving and who are demanding a strict accounting before taking steps for reorganizing administration and enforcement.

Court Declares Personal Injunction Does Not Hold

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The use of personal injunctions against habitual liquor law violators was declared unconstitutional Jan. 22 by Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough, who in the same opinion held that the United States Supreme Court must eventually pass upon that section of the national prohibition act permitting such injunctions.

Judge Woodrough's decision was made in the case of Frank Cunningham of Scotts Bluff, Neb., against whom government prosecutors sought a personal injunction. Cunningham had been arrested several times previously for liquor law violations.

The request was dimissed with the statement that the section of the law permitting personal injunctions had been a "dead letter for years because it shocks common sense and common understanding of the Constitution."

Had the court granted the Government's request to enjoin Cunningham from bootlegging, it was pointed out, the latter upon a subsequent arrest, could be jailed for contempt of court for violation of a federal injunction.

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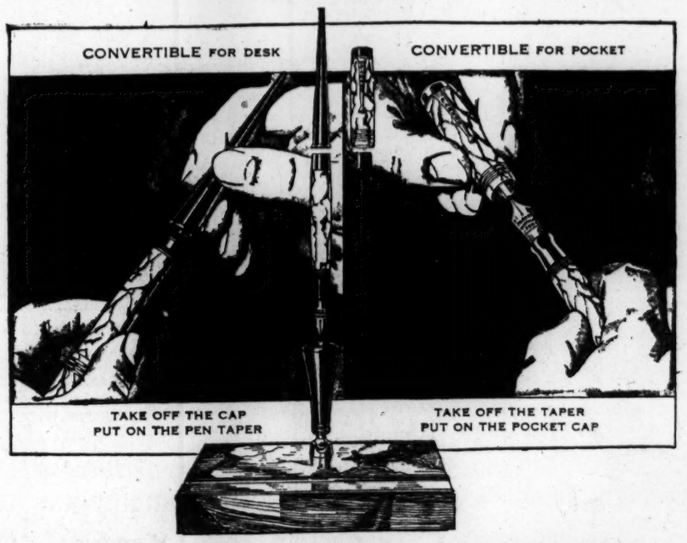

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POSTAL CHANGE SPEEDS MAILS AND CUTS COST

Skilled Handlers Not Needed by Plan—Part Time Workers Used

Greater efficiency in handling of the United States mails, to expedite the service and reduce overhead expense, is the object of a survey of conditions and facilities at Boston, which is part of a nation-wide plan involving similar surveys at 16 of the larger post offices in this country. The Postmaster-General is attempting to eliminate the postal deficit without raising rates.

Methods of handing mail are being revised, duties of officials re-assigned, changes in personnel recommended, the number of permanent men reduced, and night handling is consolidated at one point after 8 p. m., as a result of the recommendations of expert postal service inspectors. In Boston six inspectors have been working on the problems here for several months, and three are still observing the working of the new ideas that have been made operative. They are: F. H. Ellis, J. F. Garland and A. C. Helme.

Alphabetical sorting of outgoing mail, by states, as a preliminary preparation for starting mail on its way, is a new method being tried with success at Boston and other cities. It was formerly done geographically. The plan does not require skilled mail handlers, and allows the employment of part-time men who are on the post-office "substitute" list, and who are glad to get two or more hours' extra work in the post office at night after their regular duties outside have been completed for the day. This expedites the work and passes the mail to the train crews in such shape that they can handle it faster.

Under the changed plans, the North Postal Station, formerly open all night, closes at 8 p. m. Essex Street Station, the Back Bay and others are to close at 8 p. m., and all work co-ordinated at the South Postal Station, which becomes the only all-night office in Boston. This saves extra shifts at many different points, which is reflected in a saving to the department.

Soviet Ship Crews Resting in Boston

A temporary "colony" of 60 Russian sailors has been established in Boston as the result of the purchase by the Soviet Government of 25 vessels from the United States Shipping Board.

The vessels are to be refitted in Boston and Baltimore. Meanwhile the sailors who are to take them to Russia are awaiting the completion of the reconditioning. Although they came to the United States as passengers, they were permitted to enter under the seamen's classification, which enables them to man the steamships as fast as they can be put in readiness.

Approximately $1,150,000 was paid for the vessels by the Soviet Government. Five are now in Boston for refitting and eight more are to be brought to this port. The work on these 13 will cost about $250,000. The other 12 will be refitted in Baltimore.

In keeping with the Russian theory of equality, the officers and men of the Soviet "colony" are quartered together at the Immigrant Home and St. Mary's House for Sailors, directed by the Episcopal City Mission of Boston.

EINSTEIN IDEAS ON TIME-SPACE ARE QUESTIONED

Amateur Astronomers Base Challenge on Old Tests on Velocity of Light

NEW YORK (AP)—Records challenging two Einstein relativity ideas were laid before the Amateur Astronomers' Association here Jan. 22 by Dr. Dayton C. Miller of Case School of Applied Science.

These ideas are that time and space are not what they generally are thought to be, but are relative, depending on speed. Thus an hour or earth might be a different length of time elsewhere, and if the two points marking the distance of a mile were transported unchanged to some other place in space, the distance between them might be different.

These two ideas, said Dr. Miller, came from Einstein's conception that the velocity of light is constant. He gave some recent findings that Einstein may be mistaken on this point.

He showed the audience a yellowed pamphlet printed in 1877 on the famous original Michelson-Morley ether-drift experiments. They attempted to learn whether light travels faster when we approach the direction from which it comes, much as two railroad trains running in opposite directions flash past each other faster than two running in the same direction at different speeds. Dr. Miller said that although Michelson and Morley reported finding a small effect, many authoritative books now misquote them, saying they found none. Einstein, he went on, did not make this mistake, but because the "effect" was so small Einstein said, "Let us assume that it is zero." By this assumption, said Dr. Miller, Einstein was able to postulate that the velocity of light is constant.

Dr. Miller then showed pictures and records, based on thousands of records made since, repeating the Michelson-Morley experiments with better instruments, that the same "effect" is invariable—inescapable. Dr. Miller himself still is making these tests.

Dr. Miller said this persistent "effect" may be precisely the light measurement which Einstein assumed as impossible. If it is real, he said it shows the earth traveling through space toward the constellation Draco.

Export Club to Hear Commerce Official

How the foreign trade of the United States is moving will be outlined by W. L. Cooper, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at a dinner of the New England Export Club, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tonight.

Mr. Cooper, on his first visit to Boston, spent the morning at the New England office of the bureau at the Customs House, and conferred with W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, and Hugh D. Butler, New England district manager for the bureau. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Butler were guests of the First National Bank at luncheon. Officials of trade associations consulted with Mr. Cooper this afternoon, including those from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the National Association of Wood Manufacturers, the New England Shoe & Leather Association, and others.

On Friday, Mr. Cooper is to meet business men at the office of the bureau in the Customs House, and with Mr. Butler is to meet Governor Allen at the State House at 11:30 a. m. At noon, the New England Council is to hold a brief session with Mr. Cooper and luncheon will be with officers of the export round table.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday; moderate north backing to west and southwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 16.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder in east and south portions tonight; rising temperature Friday; moderate north backing to west and southwest winds, increasing Friday.

Northern New England: Generally fair, with slowly rising temperature in north portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle variable winds, becoming southwest and increasing Friday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	10	Memphis	10
Atlantic City	24	Montreal	12
Boston	26	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	6	New Orleans	26
Calgary	24	New York	22
Charleston	46	Philadelphia	22
Chicago	-2	Pittsburgh	6
Denver	4	Portland, Me.	10
Des Moines	-4	Portland, Ore.	20
Eastport	10	San Francisco	46
Galveston	52	St. Louis	2
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	-10
Helena	-12	Seattle	30
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	58
Kansas City	0	Washington	22
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:39 p. m.; Friday, 6:58 a. m.
Height of tides, 7.6 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

NEW RADIO TUBE CUTS NUMBER NEEDED IN SET

Twin Screen Grid Pentode Said to Have Double Efficiency

NEW YORK (AP)—A new radio tube, hailed as forecasting a reduction in receiver cost by cutting down at least one-half the number of tubes required, was announced Jan. 22.

It is the "Twin Screen Grid" pentode, or five-element tube for house current receivers, having more than double the efficiency of the four-element A. C. screen grid to which the public was introduced a year or so ago.

Engineers said that the tube, a development of the Ceco Laboratories at Providence, R. I., would make possible the designing of a three or four tube receiver that would be equivalent in output to some present day sets containing up to eight tubes.

"The Pentode," Ernest Kauer, president, summed up, "will represent as great an advance in radio as did the three element tube back in 1906.

"The public has been asking for receiving sets which do not employ so many tubes. This development makes it possible to build sets which will satisfy that demand. Bringing some simplicity into radio manufacture and receiver operation and maintenance, it will reduce manufacturing costs, material costs and therefore costs to the radio public. It means fewer tubes per family, but a great many more families can own receivers due to the reduced cost."

The tube resembles the screen grid except that there is an extra connection at the side of the base for the second screen grid, making a total of seven. The base has five prongs, with another connection at the top of the glass bulb. Like the screen grid, it contains a screen for the plate, with the second screen between the regular or control grid and the cathode or electron emitter.

Greatly increased amplification is obtained through the insertion of the second screen, which lowers the plate impedence, one of the determining factors in the efficiency of a tube. Compared with the plate impedance of a 224, which is 400,000 ohms, it is rated at 250,000 ohms. This factor alone, the engineers said, made possible closer matching of the tube's external impedances, such as tuning coils, with attendant increased voltage amplification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Conrad Hobbs has been elected president of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association. Other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-presidents: Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Miss Sarah Wambaugh; treasurer, Henry G. Cabot; assistant treasurer, Miss Irene Armstrong; chairman of the board of directors, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot. Edwin S. Webster remains honorary president.

Chairmen of standing committees are: Educational, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson; finance, Miss Frances G. Curtis; hospitality, Mrs. Paul Sachs; organization, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey; publicity, Mr. Holland Hudson; political activities, Miss Sarah Wambaugh; speakers, Miss Harriet Whittier.

State Reservation Proposals Heard

Proposals that Duxbury and Salisbury beaches be made state reservations and the State Commissioner on Conservation be authorized to add 50,000 acres of woodland to the 100,000 already purchased under the 1921 laws were given hearings before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands. The beach proposals were generally favored, provided approaches to them were made around the adjacent towns.

Wycliffe C. Marshall of Watertown, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in support of his bill providing that towns make provision for competitive bidding on purchases and contracts for supplies and services. Full and free competition is advocated, bidding being done on contracts of more than $100. Mr. Marshall agreed to have the bill amended to meet an objection that it would restrict the purchase of prison, jail, or penal institution supplies.

The Committee on Judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Horace T. Cahill, Representative from Braintree, preventing district attorneys from engaging in private cases within their own districts.

ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Mrs. Richard Cabot, of Cambridge, is opening her house Jan. 30, to a meeting of the newly formed Cambridge Law Enforcement League. The speakers will be Rear Admiral Sims, whose subject will be "Why a Dry Navy," and Prof. Thomas N. Carver, who will speak on the "Economic Dangers of Repeal."

Mrs. William H. Brown, of the Boston Law Enforcement League, will preside. A discussion of the repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Law will take place. The Law Enfrocement League is opposed to repeal.

HOOVER NOMINATES WELCH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank B. Welch, of Portland, Me., has been nominated to be Surveyor of Customs at Portland by President Hoover.

TARIFF ON HIDES URGED TO HELP LIVE-STOCK MEN

Senator Oddie, Nevada, Says Packers Would Not Be Sole Beneficiaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opening debate on tariff bill provisions affecting hides, leathers and shoes, Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, on Jan. 22 advocated passage of his amendment which would levy 6 cents a pound on green hides and 10 cents on dried hides. All three items are now on the free list, but the pending bill provides duties of 10 per cent ad valorem on hides, from 12½ to 20 per cent on leathers and 20 per cent on shoes.

Senator Oddie asserted that the 10 per cent ad valorem proposal would give a minimum of less than 1 cent and a maximum of 2 cents a pound protection under the changing foreign valuations on which the duty would be based.

Declaring the cattle industry at present was subjected to "ups and downs," he said an adequate tariff on hides would insure greater stability to the business and that with improved conditions markets for larger quantities of hay and cereal products would be provided.

Without a duty, he contended, the uncertain conditions in the industry would be accentuated by lessened production and increased prices for all meat products.

He expressed the opinion that the proposed tariff protection for hides came "strictly within the Administration's program to aid the farmer through the tariff." The rates proposed are the same as those advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Senator Oddie said the price of domestic hides was controlled by importers.

Arguments that the meat packers would be the sole beneficiary of a hide tariff were answered with the statement that 60 per cent of the domestic production are "packer" hides and 40 per cent "country" hides.

Rates on leathers and shoes should be strictly compensatory if a hide duty is approved, the Nevadan continued, arguing a protective rate might lead to higher shoe prices and "unjust charges" that the farmer was responsible.

Senator Oddie argued the farmer would benefit to the extent of 75 per cent of whatever tariff is levied. The packers, he added, use their tanneries to take advantage of hide price swings and opposed a hide duty because they maintained South American interests.

He urged the Senate to disregard protests from the Argentine and Europe and to deal with the hide tariff exclusively on the basis of American requirements.

Judge Allows $34,652 in Fees in Trust Case

Judge Edward P. Pierce of the State Supreme Court has allowed payment of a total of $34,652.45 to legal counsel for services in connection with the liquidation of the Tremont Trust Company.

The payments allowed counsel are: Peabody, Brown, Rowley & Storey, of which firm the liquidating agent of the company, W. Rodman Peabody, is a member, $30,530; F. F. Collier, $1316.14, Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, $690.59; Brown, Bissell & Beery, $125; Peter Glunts, $1200; Bristol & White, $100.50; and Jacobs & Jacobs, $690.25.

The petition of Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner, for allowance of these fees, recites that during the litigation $11,448,417.24 was collected, including $50,517.48 on directors' liability, $492,485.22 on stockholders' liability, $306,301.22 interest on bank balances of liquidating agent; that the total cost of liquidation has been $370,305.96 or less than 4¼ per cent of the entire receipts, and that 90 per cent of the cost of liquidation was paid from interest on liquidating agent's bank accounts; and that the savings depositors have been paid in full and the commercial department depositors 52 per cent.

LEPÈRE'S WORK SHOWN

Through the generosity of William A. Sargent, there has been arranged in the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, a display of books illustrated by Auguste Lepère, French illustrator. These books, which include examples of almost all Lepère's work in this field, are for the most part from very limited editions which have long ago been exhausted by enthusiastic collectors.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, New England Export Club, talk by William T. Cooper, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Trends of Foreign Trade," Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Boston City Club; concert by Russian chorus, organ recital by Earl Weidner, Auditorium, 8.

Annual meeting, Lynn Historical Society; talk by Fred A. Wilson on "Some Economic Plants and Their Effect on History," Society House, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 8.

Annual meeting, Quota Club of Boston; speaking and entertainment, election of officers; Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Annual banquet, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Mayor James M. Curley, guest of honor and speaker; Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Boys' Leaders; talk on "Advanced Club Work in the City of Boston," by W. Duncan Russell Jr., director of Community Service, Board Room, 7:45; meeting, Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8.

Boston Public Library; lecture on "An Hour With American Sculptors," by Marguerite Rand, Lecture Hall, 8.

Recital by Miss Irma Watson; Howard D. Harrington, tenor; Carl Feldman, pianist; Harry Dickson, violinist; Edwin L. Stuntzner, violoncellist, and Gertrude C. Brailey, pianoforte accompanist; songs of several nations; New England Conservatory of Music, 8.

Meeting, Zionist Organization of Boston; talk by Maj. Daniel Hopkin, M. P. on "What Palestine Means to the Jews," Temple Mishkan Tefila Auditorium, Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8.

Informal talk by Prof. Vanevar Bush of M. I. T., on "Use of Analyzing Machines," University Club, 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, dancers, 8:30.

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley College—Concert, Serge Prokofiev, composer and pianist; Lina Llubera, soloist, 8.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Alisa Craig MacColl, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory guidance course, boys' leaders; talk on "Skills in Work," by Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University, Boys' Division, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "The Romance of Coal," by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer; Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 12:15 and 2:30.

Luncheon in series, Foreign Policy Association, Copley-Plaza, 1.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Annual musicale, Eastern Star Women's Club, by Florestan Trio, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, guest conductor and composer, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Balm Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Heintzelman.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc.; through Jan. 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 45 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 134 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va. Through Feb. 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by William J. Kaula. Through Feb. 1.

Vital Studio, 294-299 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott Willet through Jan. 24. Also etchings and Drypoints by Mary Ogden Abbott; through Jan. 25.

Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.—American commercial art. Through Jan. 26.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Special sea life exhibit arranged with illuminating story labels; articles from Latin America and the Guianas; foreign butterflies and moths; boat models, including Flying Cloud clipper ship, model of beaver home, winter birds of Massachusetts habitat group, foreign birds, live alligator, salamanders, fish and turtles, case illustrating color in nature. Museum is open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Mildred E. Mainter, director

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC. Radio Keith Orpheum Program.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; historical sketches and music.
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Music Orchestra, direction of Fritz Forsch.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Gladys Rice, soprano; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers; James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; Singing Violins; Frank Black, pianist and director.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA-Victor Hour: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Leo Reisman and his orchestra; High Hatters Orchestra; Frank Crumit, tenor; Welcome Lewis, contralto; sketch, "You Got to Show Me."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets.
6:15 Musicale Interlude.
6:20 Sport digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk; chimes.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers: soloists and two pianos.
7:30 Sally Briggs Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Lehn and Fink Serenade: Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: "Sports Drama," Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hillpot, vocal duo; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Dixie trio; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent mid-week program; dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; sport digest.
11:08 News; Gene Dennis, vaudevillian.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang; talks; dance music.
5:15 Stetson Shoe Parade; dance music.
5:30 Nation Wide Stores Program; dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Ecco Good News Bearers; dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Tanner's Troubadours; vocal.
6:50 Majestic Minute Men; orchestra.
7:05 "An American Fantasy"; concert orchestra.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip-Top Club.
8:00 CBS, "The Vagabonds."
8:15 CBS, "Five Power Naval Conference," Frederic William Wile, re-radiocast from London.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods"; soloists; vocal group; symphony and dance orchestras.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
10:00 CBS, Philco Hour: Belle Baker; Lois Bennett, soprano; Henry Neely, "Old Stager"; orchestra direction of William Artz.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: debate on proposition "To Distinguish Between Major and Minor Violations of the Prohibition Law and to Have United States Commissioners Hear Cases of Minor Violations," Senator William J. Harris, Georgia, affirmative; Rep. Loring M. Black, New York, negative.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Troy Fund Program: Phil Baker, master of ceremonies; array of talent.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio program.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Sigma Alpha Iota Program.
6:25 Sam Winram, novelty pianist.
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:06 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch: first part, "Music Inspired by History"; second part, "Nature in Music."
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Attempted pickup of résumé of William Hard, NBC's commentator at London conferen.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:08 p. m.—Women's Radio Institute.
1:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Far mand Home Hour.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Word survey of naval parley by British Commentator, from London.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

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RAPID PROGRESS AIDS SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA

Independent Central American States Gain by Dealings With United States

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the fifteenth article of the series.

By CHESTER LLOYD JONES
Formerly Special Representative, United States Department of Commerce, Caribbean Area

Discussions on the intervention of the United States in Central America have somewhat turned attention from the encouraging arrangements which in a number of cases have been made for international co-operation without agreements between the United States and the local governments. The best examples of developments of this sort come in Guatemala and Salvador, two of the more progressive states of the region.

Both these countries were originally members of the Central American Federation which arose after the separation from Spain but was dissolved in 1827 when each member assumed a portion of the debts of the old union. Since that time, with some exceptions, the relations of the two have been those of independent commonwealths, bound together by the ties of common interests though presenting also many sharp contrasts in their governments and economic conditions.

Guatemala is one of the larger Central American states and has, roughly, 40 per cent of the people in the entire area. Its citizens are largely native American in race, in fact the census makes no separate classification of whites, but lists only mixed bloods or ladinos and Indians.

Within the area there are strong climatic contrasts. The coastal lowlands are tropical while the highlands, forming far the larger part of the country, have a temperate climate due to the fact that the high plateau averages about 7500 feet above the sea and contains mountain ranges in which some peaks reach over 13,000 feet in height. In many parts of this area volcanic activity is common, indeed near the peak of Santa Maria there is now located what is probably the most active volcano in the world, a large part of the cone of which has been built up in recent years.

Smaller Central American State

Because of the broken character of the country, communication has been difficult to develop and one of the great needs of the Republic continues to be a comprehensive road system.

Salvador, on the other hand, is the smallest of the Central American states, though the most thickly populated, having about 125 people to the square mile, or roughly three times as dense a population as the United States and almost ten times as many people per square mile as Nicaragua. To a large degree the people have an admixture of Spanish blood. There is no high plateau such as is found in Guatemala and the temperature of the country is hot practically the year 'round.

But in spite of these contrasts there are many points in which the two countries are similar. Each depends upon corn as the most important locally produced foodstuff; but the mainstay of the commercial life of the country so far as international trade is concerned is in each case coffee, which in some areas runs as high as 90 per cent of the exports. As a result, when coffee prices run high both countries are prosperous, but the failure of a single crop or a serious falling off in demand brings to them hard times. In recent years, due to the high prices which have obtained for coffee, partly as a result of the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme, incomes in both countries have been far above previous levels and foreign trade and public revenues have shown remarkable increases.

Developing Roads

Nevertheless, in both republics there continues to be a general desire for closer contact with the outside world and for a more general development of the national resources. This desire, in fact, is no new development. From the middle of the last century, program after program has been put forward for the development of roads and railway systems to allow the economical marketing of the crops and the opening of now inaccessible regions. Better communication was essential because without outlets to the Atlantic the republics were forced to ship their goods to world markets from the west coast by roundabout and expensive routes.

In the development of communications Guatamela has in one way made the greatest advance. With the co-operation of British capital a railroad was started from the Atlantic coast to the capital, but funds were insufficient and ultimately the project had to be taken over by American interests. At the completion of the railroad Guatemala had an Atlantic as well as a Pacific outlet for its products.

Salvador also had an ambition for a "transcontinental" railroad outlet, but for years was forced to be content with shipments by the Pacific over the isthmus or around the Horn to European markets. Since 1914, her shipments have profited by the opening of the Panama Canal. Meanwhile, however, she devoted her efforts to building up a local railway system, and in 1929 has not only the greatest number of railways per square mile of any of the Central American republics, but is at last to have her longed-for connection with the Atlantic through the joining of one of her railroad lines with that of Guatemala.

Salvador Goes Ahead

In highway building Salvador has gone far ahead of her neighbor. Broken country, unstable subsoil, and tropical rains all contribute to make the expense of upkeep high in Guatemala. Though there are nominally some 1367 miles of "road" in the country, only perhaps 100 are passable auto roads, bridges are few, and in the interior the only means of communication is ill-kept mule trails over which in fact a large part of the traffic continues to go on the backs of native carriers.

In Salvador, however, the traveler finds the main roads one of the greatest surprises in Central America. The trunk highways are well paved and maintained and allow travel under conditions substantially comparable to those in the United States. The capital also is excellently paved with concrete and similar improvements are planned in others of the larger cities.

What Salvador has done is an illustration of what can be accomplished by well-planned international co-operation in financing public improvements.

Under the arrangements concluded in 1923, foreign banking groups, chiefly American, advanced some $21,500,000 to refund the former debts and provide funds for public improvements. Representatives of the lenders were given special functions in connection with the customs tariffs which were pledged to them to the extent of 70 per cent of the income in order to assure the service of the loan.

The improvement made in collection of customs and the general prosperity of the country here have made it unnecessary to take the full 70 per cent throughout the year for the debt service. As a consequence Salvador is able to pay off its foreign debt obligations with ease.

Guatemala has thus far preferred not to make any arrangement so extensive as that of Salvador as a condition for securing foreign loans for public improvements.

In July of 1929 there went into effect a new tariff worked out under American direction which it is expected will do much to increase the already growing revenues of the country.

Palms and Telephone Poles in Sunny Central America

Left (© George Stone From Ewing Galloway) Is a Leisurely Confab on the Piazza of the Telephone Exchange at La Union, Salvador. Right Is a Typical Avenue of Coconut Palms at Salama at an Altitude of 3000 Feet in the Mountains of Guatemala. Inset Is a Sketch Map of Central America Showing Salvador and Guatemala.

GROUP REPLACES INDIVIDUAL IN ECUADOR VOTING

Occupational Basis for Senate Elections Soon to Come Into Force

By GASTON NERVAL

In Latin America the countries which are smaller, physically and geographically, seem to be making the greatest social and political progress.

The case of Uruguay, whose political stability and advanced social legislation are models for the whole world, is not unique in Latin America. Costa Rica, one of the smallest of the Central American nations, has attained a degree of development, politically and socially, which places it in the front rank, in that respect, of the Caribbean nations. And now another of the smaller states of Latin America, Ecuador, is undertaking certain politico-social changes of extraordinary importance, reforms which are being tried out in some of the most progressive states of Europe.

It is not generally known that a small Latin Republic is putting in practice today the idea of legislative representation according to occupations—one of the important political reforms of the century. At the approaching general elections in Ecuador, for the first time, not the "sovereign people," but the organized entities and professional groups will choose the national senators.

Senate Takes Technical Hue

The Ecuadorean Senate will hereafter consist, according to the new Constitution adopted this year, of 15 senators chosen by the provincial councils of each of the 15 provinces, and of "fifteen senators representing various callings, as follows: One representative of the universities, one of teachers in high and special schools, one of teachers of primary and normal schools, one of the press and scientific academies and societies, two of farmers, two of commerce, one of industries, two of workingmen, two of the rural population, and one of the national armed forces." Also, there is to be a special senator for the "defense and care of the Indian."

In this way the Senate, heretofore a political institution, is converted into a technical entity, in which the various professional classes and the organizations which constitute the social fabric, will participate in directing national affairs. The change is not so radical as that carried out in Italy, where the chamber is constituted exclusively of occupational representatives, but this is the first time that such an experiment has been made in the New World, giving occupational character to one-half of the Senate.

New Property Laws

All the Ecuadorean constitutions have been liberal and advanced, perhaps too advanced for the average of political and social conditions of the country. In the middle of the last century the fundamental charter of Ecuador contained precepts which only recently have been included in those of other American and European nations.

Another interesting reform relates to property rights. The new Ecuadorean law tends toward a modified Socialism more in harmony with modern days. Property rights are recognized as "social functions," which not only afford rights but also impose obligations toward others. The tendency is toward the subordination of individual liberty to needs of a social character. The value placed upon social interests is increased, setting aside the strictly individual values which until recently, were the fundamental bases of all democratic constitutions. In doing this, Ecuador is but following the path of some of the most advanced nations of Europe, which in their post-war constitutions have acknowledged this tendency away from the predominance of the individual and toward that of society.

Women's Rights Defined

Another important aspect of the new Constitution of Ecuador is the political position granted to woman. Although in previous constitutions political and civil rights had been given to Ecuadorean women, in practice there had never been until recently any case of a woman figuring among either candidates or electors. Now, however, there are more definite regulations in regard to the liberty—not only political but legal—of the women of Ecuador, and great numbers of them have already participated in this year's provincial elections.

Another point of interest is a provision forbidding foreigners to hold positions of political or administrative authority in Ecuador. Heretofore there had never existed any legal bars against the appointment of foreign experts or officials for the management of national finances, but the new Constitution sets forth clearly their ineligibility for public office. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1929, and as a result of the recommendations made by the commission of financial experts under Prof. Edwin Kemmerer of Princeton, there were various American experts employed in the custom houses, the comptroller's office, and in other administrative bureaus.

Canadian Grain Men Are to Visit England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Three representatives of the Canadian wheat pool are on their way to England where they will meet in conference with members of the British Government, particularly J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Unemployment, at whose invitation the visit is being made. It is expected that one outcome of the meeting will be the formation of a British Government board to purchase large quantities of Canadian wheat.

When Mr. Thomas was here in September, he stressed the desirability of insuring an even flow of outward and return cargoes between Canada and Britain. Mr. Thomas has formed two plans to accomplish this, according to announcements made since his visit. One of these provided for the establishment of elevators in Britain for storage of wheat before sale. This was not approved by the Canadian grain men, who preferred to have control of the wheat in their own hands prior to sale.

Mexico's Expenses Increased; Budget Goes Up 5,000,000 Pesos

National Education Provided For—War and Navy Appropriations Cut—Import Duties to Be Greatest Income Source

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The appropriation for federal education in Mexico has been raised from 27,935,000 pesos in 1929 to 32,045,000 in 1930.

The entire budget for 1930 is 293,092,484 pesos, an increase of about 5,000,000 pesos over last year. Departments for which an increased allowance was made this year are the judicial, the interior, communications and public works (which has the greatest increase of all in proportion), industry, commerce and labor, public education, health, statistical and comptroller-general.

Departments for which the allowance was cut are the War and Navy, the legislative, the executive, foreign relations, finance, agriculture and quartermaster, which was cut by more than half. The legislative department saved 400,000 pesos by cutting the number of congressmen.

The War and Navy Department, which will cost 70,075,000 pesos in 1930, absorbs 27 per cent of the national budget. Communications and public works will have 44,253,000 pesos to spend in 1930, or 15 per cent of the Nation's total allowance. The Federal Government's national educational program will take approximately 11 per cent, while the other departments have still smaller proportions.

The Nation's entire income for 1930 has been computed at 293,206,950 pesos, or only about one-third of 1 per cent higher than the amount of money the Nation expects to spend, which is an exceedingly close shave.

The greatest source of Mexico's income will be from import duties, which are calculated to yield 113,900,000 in 1930. Imposts on industries will yield 53,800,000 pesos, the Stamp Tax 37,700,000 pesos, public services 25,296,300 pesos, the income tax 22,000,000 pesos, natural resources 14,844,800 pesos, and other lesser taxes will yield the remainder. The tax on petroleum will be reduced, but that on gasoline increased, in order to distribute more of the costs of road building on motorists who use them.

MEXICO TO HAVE FARM MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A national museum of agriculture is in process of formation in Mexico City by the Mexican Department of Agriculture, where resources from various parts of the county will be exhibited, with data on cultivation, prices and other information.

Man Denounced as Red for 25 Years Finally Wins Respect in Porto Rico

By UNITED PRESS

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico — Denounced for a quarter of a century as a radical, a demagogue, a menace to law and order and a Bolshevist, and repaying the denunciations with equal vigor, Senator Santiago Iglesias, Labor and Socialist leader, is today generally accepted as the stabilizing and dominating figure of Porto Rican public life.

With the Insular Legislature meeting in early February to consider Governor Roosevelt's program of economic rehabilitation, made imperative by the hurricane of a year ago, a split in the Porto Rican Alliance has brought about a three-party line-up that threatens much wrangling and little accomplishment.

Senator Antonio R. Barcelo, for 13 years supreme in the leadership of the majority party, led a revolt four months ago from the Alianza—a fusion of the old Unionist and Republican organization—and took with him sufficient legislative following to destroy that party's control, but not enough to maintain his own power Señor Barcelo and his former associates in the Alliance, Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, José Tous Soto, feel keen hostility toward each other, and both sides since his return from the United States have shown themselves eager to win Señor Iglesias's support.

Before he left Washington the Socialist Senator, who is also the secretary for Latin America of the American Federation of Labor, was sought out for a conference by Señor Davila, and while still a day's sail from San Juan he received a wireless message from Señor Barcelo, requesting an interview with him on his arrival. The day after his arrival in Porto Rico he was Governor Roosevelt's luncheon guest at La Fortaleza.

The willingness of the Alianza to work with or even under Señor Iglesias is the most impressive and illuminating evidence of the changed attitude toward the island's radical leader. The Alianza is the party of land owners, agriculturists and professional men.

Formerly to them Señor Iglesias signified general strikes and burning cane fields. He was the detested Gallego, a Spanish anarchist, who should never have been allowed to enter Porto Rico. Yet today it is generally believed that in return for his aid in removing Señor Barcelo from the presidency of the Senate the Alianza would gladly give the office to the Labor leader.

To achieve this new ascendency the Socialist chief has made no sacrifice of fundamentals, though he has undoubtedly recognized the compelling force of expediency. He is still at all times the Labor leader and spokesman for the masses. The Porto Rican Socialist organization is entirely a labor movement.

NEW MEXICAN ROADS ATTRACT MOTORISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Motor traffic is becoming intense on the new Mexican roads, says the National Highway Commission. Mexicans are adopting the fad of week-end trips, now that they have somewhere to go, and international traffic on the Laredo-Monterrey highway is growing so fast that hotels are always full. On the Puebla, Pachuca, Toluca, Cuernavaca, and Acapulco highways, the average mean traffic is about 300 vehicles a day. On the Monterrey-Laredo highway there is an average of 400 vehicles daily.

AVIATOR WINS MANY MEDALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's most bemedaled aviator is Col. Pablo Sidar, recently returned from a good-will flight over South and Central America. In addition to the Mexican Medal of Military Merit, Colonel Sidar wears decorations from Colombia, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador and Guatemala.

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DOMESTIC RUGS AND CARPETS—FIFTH FLOOR

REVIEW BOARD LOOKS ON FILMS AS SOCIAL STUDY

'Selection—Not Censorship' Guides Activities of Citizen Volunteers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"The Motion Picture as a Social Study" is the general topic of the sixth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, being held here Jan. 23 to 25, under the auspices of the board's Better Films National Council.

Mrs. Louis G. Myers of New York City is chairman of the conference committee. The list of speakers includes Dr. Francis D. Tyson, professor of economics, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Lee F. Hanmer, director of the department of recreation, Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Walter W. Pettit, director of the department of community work, New York School of Social Research; Prof. Leroy E. Bowman, department of sociology, Columbia University; Dr. William H. Dudley, former chief of the bureau of visual education, Wisconsin, University; George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education of New York City; Gilbert Seldes, critic and author; Sophie Kerr, author.

The National Board of Review is the organization which, through several hundred trained, volunteer, citizen reviewers, passes upon all entertainment films shown to the American public and the label, "Passed by the National Board of Review," is familiar to all patrons of motion picture houses. Apart from its review of films, the board is concerned with the development of the motion picture along educational and social lines of usefulness, better films and opposed to legal censorship of the screen, holding that the solution of the problem lies in "Selection—Not Censorship."

The board holds that the motion picture in its highest achievements will be a form of adult expression, and that the problem of suitable pictures for children is a separate one, dependent in part on parental responsibility and in part on supplying separate programs of children's pictures for juvenile use under proper auspices.

The board is an outgrowth of the National Board of Censorship, organized in 1909 by the People's Institute of New York City. The need for the original organization was emphatic, for it came at a time when the conditions of film exhibition, as well as the nature of the films themselves, were such that Mayor McClellan closed the motion picture theaters for a time.

The National Board of Review was not started by the film industry and has never been controlled by the industry, Wilton A. Barrett, its executive secretary states, and it is distinct in its operation and the conduct of its financial affairs from any organization which has been created by, or has acted for, the industry. The board's announced aim is to bring help, encouragement and, wherever possible, guidance to the motion picture in developing its possibilities and achieving its future as a great medium of expression."

SPAIN EXPECTS TO BE INVITED TO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the naval scale, which may take the greatest advantage of these developments.

These and cognate figures were put forward to indidcate that if and when Mediterranean matters come under survey, Spain would, apart from its good relations with both France and Italy, be entitled to participate in the deliberations. It is recognized, however, that naval strength in high or low degree is not the sole argument and it is admitted that if Spain comes in it will be logically necessary to admit Turkey, Greece and Jugoslavia. Thus the five-power conference, already sufficiently complicated, would become an unwieldy affair.

But against this contention it is urged that sooner or later it will be discovered that no real progress toward a naval settlement as between France and Italy can be effected until their political difficulties are settled and what appears to be the longest way round may prove a short cut.

One form that the proposal takes is that, sitting somewhere outside the conference proper, belonging to the conference and yet not belonging to it, there should be a Mediterranean committee. As yet we are only in the preliminary stage of the conference, and it may or may not be found necessary to enter deeply into Mediterranean questions, but certainly if they must be considered it would be better that they be considered by a separate body of the Mediterranean powers sitting somewhat apart from the main conference.

MAN-SIZE COTTON IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A cotton plant 80 inches high and bearing 355 bolls was sent to a New York bank as an example of the kind of cotton Mexicali can grow. The plant comes from a 35,000-acre cotton ranch in Lower California.

COLUMBIA RIVER TO CARRY SHIPS OF DEEP DRAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy exports but light imports that come in fast, deep-draft ships heretofore not able to use the channel to Portland.

Cuts Gash Through Mountains

Draining nearly 300,000 square miles of territory in seven states and British Columbia, much of which is high mountain country of heavy precipitation, the river, in its 1200-mile rush to sea, has carved a mighty bed through the central portions of British Columbia and Washington, then, turning sharply westward, has torn a deep gash through two great mountain ranges, the Cascades and the Olympics, this gash forming the boundary between Washington and Oregon, and the chief reason why Oregon Territory is now three states instead of one.

From the time the Clark's Fork and the Canadian branch of the river join near the international boundary, this river travels through a course full of great curves, wide plains and rocky valleys, making navigation and power development an expensive and unprofitable undertaking.

Long ago the engineers who built the northwest railroads chose to head further north and cross a snow-capped range that barred the way to Puget Sound, rather than the water grade down the Columbia to the Pacific. The Columbia has been a thing to be crossed with high bridges and left alone.

Until such time as great population and wealth would come to the Pacific Northwest, no power and irrigation works along the river proper could come. The Columbia because of its giant proportions could not be subdued. Its arid central basin remains to this day a land of sand, hot summers, and windy winters.

Only a few bands of steel and dirt, lined with telegraph poles, hurrying sound and traffic westward across the mountains to the sea, are mute evidences of civilization.

River of Wide Contrasts

But the story of the development of the tributary river valleys of this great "River of Contrasts," particularly the Snake, Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima and Hood Rivers, has been a story of unlimited agricultural and timber production. Great irrigation works along the tributary valleys have built commerce by the trainload that must move to market, regardless of how it reached tidewater—by train or river boat. And it is here the story of Portland, City of Roses, and the Lower Columbia towns of Vancouver, Kalama and Longview, Washington; and St. Helens, Rainier and Astoria, Oregon, opens its first pages.

Long ago railroads and highways began pouring floods of Palouse country grain and Hood River and Yakima apples into the world's markets, and it became inevitable that the city of Portland, rising on the banks of the Willamette, which drains another fertile valley—situated 10 miles from the Columbia, and 110 miles to the Pacific, should be a great commercial seaport, and a noted inland harbor.

Shortly after the Columbia tumbles over Cascade Rapids, 40 miles above Portland, it drops to tidewater, 140 miles from the Pacific, at Astoria. High, rolling hills covered with a stand of stately Douglas fir, guard its course north and westward to the mouth. Like a giant lake, it moves through the beautiful lower Columbia Valley, as a restless, surging flood, which, by the aid of human guidance, has become a ship channel. Thus is shown Portland's need for a land locked river harbor, and a 100-mile Columbia River Channel to be completed before the commerce of the Columbia Basin region would flow in its natural channel.

Heavy Deposits of Silt

But the problem of putting the Columbia to work as a canal in its last 100-mile stretch has been a vast one. The river has a variation in runoff from 10,000 cubic feet per second during the dry cool fall months to 1,400,000 feet during flood stage in June, when the great Columbia ice fields melt, producing, despite the wide, relatively deep channel, a variation of over 30 feet in gauge at Portland. The greatest of all problems has been the silting of river mud and sand washed down from the hills and melting glaciers, amounting to as much as 12 feet each season.

The work of building Portland's harbor and the Columbia River channel has been one of the engineering romances of the West. Backed by the citizens of Multnomah County, one of the most famous of public commissions ever established, was organized in 1891 to carry out the harbor development program.

This body, without Government financial aid, is known as the Port of Portland Commission, which set out to dig a harbor out of the shallow Willamette. After nearly 40 years of dredging the harbor is nearly finished, at a cost of $12,000,000. Along with this, the famous Swan Island Airport has been made by filling in the once marshy island in the middle of the harbor with waste from the dredges, giving the commission the first port-controlled airport.

Another public board, the Portland Commission of Public Docks, has spent $10,000,000 on a system of public terminals, thus rounding out the harbor development of the inland harbor. About 250,000,000 cubic yards of material has been moved by the Port Commission.

Turning to the Columbia River channel to the Pacific, one finds an entirely different problem. Here it is a matter of keeping the Columbia in a well-defined course, and making it scour its bottom free of silt by the construction of a system of wing dykes projecting into the river from each side or from longitudinal bars in the river.

The second phase of the Columbia River work in charge of Army Engineers was that of building two stone jetties, one 2½ and the other 7 miles long at the mouth, or the historic Columbia River Bar, at a cost of $16,000,000, which took nearly 25 years to complete.

With the last and most important step in channel development about to be undertaken, the future of this great waterway through which 7,000,000 tons of ocean and 5,000,000 tons of local freight and 200,000 passengers move each year, is hard to visualize.

The Columbia has been tamed. But with the vast upper river yet untouched, with 7,000,000 hydroelectric horsepower undeveloped and 1,800,000 acres of arid but fertile Columbia Basin land unirrigated, and the greatest stand of timber left in North America already beginning to figure in the lower Columbia industrial development started six years ago, there seems to be no limit for the future.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continues debate on tariff bill.

Lobby Committee heard secretary of the American Tariff League.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on communications bill.

House took up rules for consideration of Parker resolution to authorize investigation of railroad holding companies and of Colton resolution to approve President Hoover's Public Domain Commission.

Merchant Marine Committee continued hearing on ocean mail contracts.

Interstate Commerce Commission continued consideration of motorbus and sundry other bills.

Elections Committee continued hearing in Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

Expenditures Committee continued hearing on transfer of prohibition unit to Justice Department.

Senate Banking Committee deferred consideration of banking investigation resolutions until tariff bill is completed.

House passed miscellaneous bills, including measures to authorize two new federal penal institutions, to reorganize prison administration under new bureau in Department of Justice, and for diversification of employment of federal prisoners.

Judiciary Committee began consideration of bills to carry out some of President's recommendations regarding prohibition enforcement. Secretary Mellon urged enactment of the measures.

An amendment to the Constitution to give Congress the power to establish uniform hours and condition of labor throughout the United States was proposed in a resolution by Representative Dallinger (R.), Massachusetts.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESS IN CANADA, FIGURES SHOW

Dominion Government Sees No Need for Taking Any Special Steps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Among the many suggestions advanced by a delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada before W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and members of his Cabinet was one urging that the Dominion Government should recognize its responsibility to assist in solving the unemployment problem.

Mr. King in his reply said that he did not feel that the provinces could not adequately deal with the present unemployment situation, which he characterized as more or less seasonable. He considered that the problem was first municipal, then provincial, and lastly federal.

Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, referred to the "storms of criticism" arising on account of the Government declining to call an unemployment conference.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, agreed that "a national conference would tend to make the trade depression cumulative" and labor was not in favor of it. Both the Premier and Labor Minister voiced their appreciation of the delegation's attitude toward such a conference, believing it better for the Government to continue to relieve the situation in a quiet way, as indicated by the former in persuading the railways to carry on their regular staffs as far as possible for operation and extensions and by the Government itself speeding up various building and other projects.

In spite of the gloomy forebodings of the labor men the annual review of employment for 1929 just issued by the Dominion statistician shows that there was less unemployment in Canada than ever before. Taking 1926 as 100 the employment index for 1929 was 119.3 on Dec. 1. There were 20,000 more people employed in the chief industries than the same date in 1928.

There had been some depression due to the grain blockade last summer and the short crop last year, but this was only in the agricultural industry which is now in good shape owing to the excellent grade of the crop yield and the higher prices obtained therefor.

FAMOUS WAR PLAY FINANCED BY AMERICAN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that an American millionaire, Mrs. Dorothy Elmhirst, financed the famous war play "Journey's End," was revealed at a supper in honor of the play's first anniversary. She and her English husband, Leonard Elmhirst, were introduced to the producer, Maurice Browne, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Labor Member of Parliament, and Mr. Browne declared at the supper that "though they could have taken between £30,000 and £40,000 as their share of the profits, they have left in all the money to help the theater."

The Elmhirsts live in Dartington Hall, Devonshire, where they are devoting much attention to reafforestation work. Mrs. Elmhirst is a member of the Whitney family and she and her husband are en route to India. Miss Wilkinson in the course of a brief speech described "Journey's End" and coal as Great Britain "chief exports."

Indiana Relief Work Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—First emergency relief was taken to 160 rural inhabitants of Knox County, who have been marooned by flood and ice for more than seven days on Clay Pole Hill, 12 miles southeast of Vincennes, by United States Army aviators carrying out the missions of the American Red Cross.

An army plane from Fort Benjamin Harrison carried food supplies, clothing, blankets and other materials of aid to the needy families. The relief supplies were dropped by parachute after several trips made from the Red Cross relief base at Vincennes.

The fliers scouted other territory in the flood and ice-bound lowlands along the Wabash River valley and gave valuable guidance to the relief workers, who have been unable to reach the marooned flood victims.

Red Cross chapters in all parts of Indiana are receiving subscriptions on appeal of the American Red Cross relief workers for money to help the rural inhabitants of the flood lands.

CARNEGIE PEACE FUND ASSETS TRANSFERRED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—All property and assets of the unincorporated association known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are transferred to an association of the same name, incorporated in 1929, by the terms of a bill passed with unanimous consent in the Senate, Jan. 22.

The unincorporated association was organized in 1910. George R. Fearon (R.), Senator from Syracuse explained that the measure had been urged to permit a meeting of the incorporated trustees, including John W. Davis and Elihu Root.

TORONTO GAINS $116,256 FROM ITS EXHIBITION

TORONTO, Ont.—The gross income of the Canadian National Exhibition last year was $1,196,145 and the golden jubilee year, when the attendance passed the 2,000,000 mark.

Out of the surplus of $326,780 the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition turned over to the city of Toronto $116,256. The surplus compares favorably with that of 1928, the total operating expenses were $869,364.

JUNIOR COLLEGE WORK PRAISED BY COLBY HEAD

Meets Need of Those Who Do Not Seek Degrees, Says Dr. Johnson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Junior colleges are assuming a new rôle as "terminal" education institutions for students who are not interested in regular college training, according to Dr. Franklin Winslow Johnson, president of Colby College.

Speaking at a dinner at Westbrook Seminary and Junior College for Women, Dr. Johnson emphasized the importance of the junior college in popularizing higher education. A less recognized contribution, he said, was that of training those who do not carry their education further.

"It has frequently been pointed out that the form of organization of our educational system which has long prevailed was the result of accident," he said. "Primary education was designed to give the minimum training regarded as essential for all. The college early undertook to provide for a selected group the education necessary for positions of leadership in church and state. The secondary school arose from the necessity of preparation for the work of the college. The relation between the secondary school and the college has been close, and the domination of the college, which arose naturally from this relation, has persisted, in diminishing degree, up to the present time. There was no connection at first between the primary and the secondary schools.

"Statistics available for the year 1927-28 show 146 public and 236 private junior colleges, a total of 382, with an aggregate attendance of approximately 40,000 students. As only 38 of these institutions were in operation in 1912 the rapidity of the development of the junior college is certainly impressive.

"The percentages of distribution show that the northeast and middle Atlantic states have only 5 per cent of the total number, while 45 per cent are in the South, 34 per cent in the middle West, 15 per cent in the far West and 1 per cent in the insular possessions of the United States."

There are two types of junior college, Dr. Johnson said. One derives its support from public taxation, being virtually an extension of the local high school, while the other is conducted on private foundation similar to the typical four-year college in New England.

"Judged by results," said Dr. Johnson, "it is apparent that the junior college has shown its ability to prepare students in really significant numbers to continue their education in higher institutions."

Dr. Johnson declared that there is an increasing demand for executives who have a somewhat better training than the average employees. For these positions college graduates are popular. But it is not at all certain that four years in college is a better preparation than two years in college and two years in business.

Governor and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner and many other prominent men and women were present.

Hoover Names Moore as Envoy to Poland

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover, after signing the bill which raised the Polish Legation to the rank of an embassy, Jan. 22, immediately appointed Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, to represent the United States in Poland.

The nomination of Edward E. Brodie of Oregon, to be Minister to Finland, also was sent to the Senate.

The Polish ambassadorship will be the third high diplomatic post filled by the Pittsburgh publisher. He previously has represented the United States in Spain and Peru. His nomination to be Ambassador to Poland leaves a vacancy in one of the most important of the South American countries. President Hoover is expected to appoint his successor there soon.

At the same time, the Senate confirmed the nominations of five ministers, Gilbert Baker Stockton of Florida, to Austria; John Motley Morehead of New York, to Sweden; Ralph H. Booth of Michigan, to Denmark, Henry Wharton Shoemaker of Pennsylvania to Bulgaria, and Frank Mott Gunther of Virginia to Ecuador.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Arthur M. Fenney, Mechanic Falls, Me.
Peyton J. Henry, New York City.
Fannie B. Lord, Windham, Me.
Miss Anita G. Little, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Catherine S. Reynolds, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frank E. Reynolds, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Anna E. Olson, New Bedford, Mass.
Edward G. Meckstroth, Cincinnati, O.
Molly Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clarence I. Linnell, Newark, N. J.
A. W. Bennett, Oradell, N. J.
Augusta Hoskeer, Boston, Mass.
Jean H. Clos, New York City.

RAILROADS GRANT MILLIONS

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Expenditures of $42,000,000 for additions and improvements to the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette Railways was voted here Jan. 21 by the boards of directors of the roads. This is exclusive of the previous authorization of $40,000,000 for the Van Sweringen roads.

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MOTOR SCHOOL AT FLINT LINKS WORK AND STUDY

Technique of Management and Foremanship Also Included in Courses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLINT, Mich.—A tall, fair-haired Swede and a dark-skinned son of India, working side by side over an American automobile in the process of construction, is a picture that is not at all unusual at the General Motors Institute of Technology, which recently moved into its new $500,000 building in this city. Young men from all over the world come to study American methods at this school.

From Japan, Australia, India, Austria, China, Germany, England, Jugoslavia, the Philippines, Sweden and the Argentine they come. Then, if they have had previous technical experience, they undergo three months of intensive training in an "automobile laboratory," seeing how the work is done in the United States. At the end of the course they are prepared to return home and lend a helping—and efficient—hand to the young automobile industries in their respective countries.

This is merely one of the courses offered. In another department a group of men, perhaps representing as many different countries, study foremanship and the technique of conference procedure, a typically American development that is spreading across the seas. There are many other departments, including part-time instruction offered to workers regularly employed in Flint, an opportunity that is widely accepted.

The Institute is the outgrowth of an idea originating in the factories of Flint, which is one of the capitals of the automobile world. Of a population of 150,000, a high percentage are on the pay rolls of General Motors and its subsidiary companies. More than 20 years ago the late Dallas Dort sponsored a policy of co-operation between management and employees in the various factories that led to the establishment of the Industrial Mutual Association.

One of the first concerns of this association was the education and training of the men in the plants, with special reference to the needs of the automotive industry. A school was started, known then as the Flint Institute of Technology, controlled and operated by the men themselves. Growing steadily, it moved from one location to another until it finally reached its present handsome building, surrounded by plenty of land for future expansion, donated by General Motors.

The school, said to be the only one of its type in the world, has an enrollment in day and evening classes of more than 3000, as well as a busy extension department. Although still associated with the Industrial Mutual Association, it is now governed by its own board of regents.

The instruction available to employees in Flint includes automotive engineering, trades, accounting and foremanship. The worker who does his job in the factory during the day and then spends from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening attending lectures or laboratory classes is offering proof of the laboring man's ambition to do his work well and to keep pace with the developments of industry.

American Automobile 'Laboratory' at Flint, Mich., Draws Students From Many Lands

Upper Left—Production Shop, General Motors Institute of Technology. Student s Learning to Operate Machines Used in Automobile Factories. Upper Right—Finding Out "What Makes the Wheels Go Round." Lower—Institute Building.

LEGAL 'AXMEN' TO CLEAR OUT COURTS IN WEST

Judges Appoint Group to Cut Away Technical Subterfuge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With instructions to clean out the underbrush in their courts, legal woodsmen have been appointed from their number by the judges of the eighth federal circuit composed of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Armed with the ax of swifter justice, they are commissioned to simplify procedure, standardize rules, cut away technical subterfuge and particularly to report on the advisability of judges instead of lawyers examining jurymen. Crowded dockets and the legal barnacles accumulated in several decades have prompted this reform effort.

The qualification of prospective jurors is permitted in federal courts and this practice has been in general use recently in Missouri. Some lawyers protest, but the result has been to help clear the dockets.

At a meeting here of 12 judges of the circuit, three were named as a committee to formulate a standard set of rules and report at next year's conference. Another committee of three was instructed to simplify practice and procedure so that a lawyer might enter any court in the circuit without having to learn a new set of regulations.

Friends Pay Tribute to Woman Councilor

So many sterling qualities were attributed to Mrs. Esther M. Andrews by speakers at a dinner held as a tribute to the first woman member of the Governor's Council in the Hotel Somerset that Mrs. Andrews, when she arose to respond, said that she did not recognize herself in the descriptions and therefore would accept the encomiums as a tribute to the womanhood of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration for New England, as chairman of arrangements, brought out much laughter and applause when she said:

"The highest praise that can be given to a woman in public office has generally been expressed by saying, 'She discharges her duties as capably as a man.' Why not divide honors once in a while and make woman the standard. Ladies and gentlemen, I firmly believe that the male members of the Governor's Council discharge their duties as faithfully and as well as our woman member, Mrs. Andrews."

OIL FOUND IN VERA CRUZ

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A Vera Cruz dispatch to La Prensa says that oil in considerable quantities has been discovered at Tierra Blanca in the state of Vera Cruz.

Carnegie Heroism Medals Awarded

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Carnegie hero fund commission announced on Jan. 22 the award of 25 medals in recognition of a similar number of acts of heroism performed in the United States within the last three years. The announcement was made at the close of the commission's twenty-sixth annual meeting.

Silver medals were awarded in two cases—to Burney Veenstra of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Clyde R. Terry, president of the Illinois Military School, Aledo, Ill., in recognition of what the commission regarded as deeds of outstanding bravery. The 23 others honored received bronze medals.

Six of those whose names came before the commission made the supreme sacrifice in performing their acts of heroism. To the dependents of four of these, the commission granted benefits aggregating $3840 yearly. The dependent of another received $500 to be applied as the commission may sanction.

Disablement benefits totaling $1800 were granted three of the heroes. In addition, in two cases awards aggregating $3200 were appropriated for educational purposes, to be extended as the commission may approve, and in 15 cases awards aggregating $142,000 were made for other purposes the commission deemed worthy.

FAIR REMUNERATION FOR INVENTOR URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Whether the inventor always gets his fair share of the profit produced by a discovery, was one of the problems considered by the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at its recent session here, and they recommended as a matter of fair play that every patent brought out by a salaried employee should bear the name of the inventor and that no agreement to the contrary should deprive him of this right.

The committee also proposed that when an invention is made by a wage earner who does not receive adequate remuneration for it, the employer, whether a private individual or a public department, should be bound to grant the inventor a supplementary reward in proportion to the value of the invention. The committee expressed the hope that an agreement embodying these principles would be reached in as many countries as possible.

ATTIC DUST DISGORGES PAINTING OF M. S. QUAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A portrait of Matthew Stanley Quay has been dug from the dust of the attic of the State Capitol. It is being cleaned, and will be placed in the State Treasury as a companion to the picture of Boise Penrose.

Both pictures were painted by Albert Rosenthal, and were made in 1903 for the St. Louis Exposition, after which they were brought here and stored. The Penrose canvas was found on the top floor of the Capitol building several months ago.

Boston Civic Center Proposals Studied

A program of research will be inaugurated by the committee recently appointed to study the question of establishing a new civic center in Boston, according to an announcement at the City Hall. The study will serve as a forerunner to taking up actual plans for a suitable location.

The questions to be considered by each member of the committee are the elements that it shall contain, such as a City Hall, Educational Building and Auditorium, what elements of contact between the respective structures shall be maintained, what relation the civic center should have to rapid transit systems, traffic arteries and railroad terminals and what requirements should be provided for parking facilities.

The members will bring the results of their own individual study to a meeting of the committee called for Jan. 28.

Boston Art Notes

Twenty-one water colors by Charles W. Hudson are being shown at the Milton Public Library during January. They are largely of White Mountain scenes, and indicate the artist's interest in trees as a subject.

GRAVES HOLDS TO RESIGNATION

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Cebra Q. Graves, who recently submitted his resignation as state's attorney for Bennington, has declined to reconsider his action. The request was made by Governor Weeks. Mr. Graves has served two terms and his resignation becomes effective Jan. 31.

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WOMAN JUDGE OPPOSES ENDING OF JURY SYSTEM

Defects Can Be Remedied, Says Florence Allen of Ohio Supreme Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — The American people are just about as apt to dispense with the flag and the Constitution as they are to abandon the jury, in the opinion of Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, the only woman member of a court of final jurisdiction in the United States.

"The jury is by far the best agency ever discovered for settling questions of fact, and it stands today as the greatest bulwark of human liberty," Judge Allen said. Defects generally attributed to the jury are really caused by weaknesses in other phases of our legal system, she maintained.

"The American people are possessed of an extraordinary mobility of mind," Judge Allen continued. "Sometimes this quality manifests itself in some excellent achievement. In many cases, however, our versatility and adaptability constitute a real danger. It is our tendency, when some phase of our political institutions is under attack, to say: 'Away with it; it is not working well; let us abolish it.'

"When graft is found in city or state government, we are apt to say: 'Change the plan under which the city or state is operating,' instead of proceeding to check corruption at its source."

Turning to criticism of the jury system, Judge Allen said that the trouble is to be found in "the law's delays and the cumbersome and technical features of our judicial system, which have too often proved a hindrance to the genuine establishment of justice." She especially cited "irritating and unjustifiable postponement of cases" and "unwarranted reversals of judgments upon technicalities."

"It is a significant fact," she declared, "that in the countries where respect for law is generally conceded to exist in the highest degree, such as Great Britain and Canada, the jury system exists. Instead of abolishing the petit jury in those countries, they have remedied its defects.'

Ohio Pastors Cable Backing to Stimson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The 2000 pastors attending the eleventh annual Ohio pastors' convention, Jan. 23, cabled *to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at London, expressing their* keen interest in the disarmament conference now in progress.

These pastors, representing many thousands of church members throughout the State of Ohio by unanimous vote, and with great enthusiasm, asked W. O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University to cable Mr. Stimson as foHows:

"We indorse peace pact of Paris and every effort toward total disarmament." Prior to this action the conference had adopted a series of resolutions condemning competition in all armaments, land, air and sea. Still another resolution was adopted commending President Hoover's law enforcement efforts. "The Ohio pastors' convention," this statement read, "commends President Hoover for his splendid utterance on law observance and we pledge him our hearty support and co-operation in the carrying out of his program of law observance and enforcement and we hereby assure him that we stand against every attempt to modify or nullify the Eighteenth Amendment."

State Vote Proposed on Capital Penalty

Following arguments for abolishment of capital punishment in Massachusetts, heard by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, several speakers appeared in protest to any change in the law.

Eben Burnstead said that abolition of the penalty would result in no distinction between the first and second degree in homicide cases, while Samuel W. Mendum, a Woburn attorney, urged recourse to the initiative and referendum in determining the issue.

Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, said that the capital penalty was a deterrent to the criminal and consequently was serving a vital purpose in protecting society. He thought that the present was no time to abolish so powerful a weapon in the hands of the law.

W. W. Churchill of Arlington was the last speaker against abolition.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD PLACES 33-CAR ORDER

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The Osgood Bradley Car Company, now a unit of the Pullman Company, has booked a $1,000,000 order from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which, with business already in hand, assures the operation of the big plant at the Summit on a capacity basis until July 1, even if no additional orders are received in the intervening months.

The New Haven order is for 33 multi-unit trailer passenger cars, which will be operated in the electrified zone about New York. The cars will be equipped as self-propelled units to be made up into trains to care for the varying traffic loads of suburban service.

WILSON IN VERMONT RACE FOR GOVERNOR

CHELSEA, Vt. (AP) — Stanley C. Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor, has formally announced that he will be a candidate for Governor of Vermont in the Republican primaries.

He declares himself in favor of financing road construction on the "pay-as-you-go" plan, as opposed to the issuance of more bonds, except in case of emergency, until the present state debt is materially reduced. He also favors increased appropriations for common schools, a more equitable basis of taxation and increased state activities along the lines of publicity and advertising.

M.A.C. Drive for Gym Passes $70,000 Mark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Work of constructing a new physical education building at Massachusetts Agricultural College to displace the old structure built in 1884 awaits only the contribution of approximately $45,000 from friends and alumni. Donations already total $70,000 toward the fund of $115,000 required by the institution as a result of a provision in the budget of Gov. Frank G. Allen, which recommends that the State pay $172,000 toward the project on condition that the college make up the remainder of the $287,000 necessary.

Plans for the new structure indicate that it will be complete in every way. Rooms containing 400 lockers; showers; swimming pool, 75 feet long and 30 feet wide; recreation hall containing a track; trophy room, coat rooms, class room, photographic dark room and several dressing rooms will be provided. There will also be recreational facilities for women students, something that the college does not possess at this time.

The present structure was erected to accommodate 100 students, which is inadequate for the 800 now enrolled. The campaign for the new building started two years ago.

ALBANY-BRIDGEPORT AIR SERVICE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Daily air transport service from this city to Albany, Hartford and Bridgeport will be available afer Feb. 1, according to an announcement by C. E. Corson, president of the New England Western Airways, whose headquarters are in Bridgeport, Conn.

The tentative schedule calls for planes to leave Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning and arrive in Springfield 40 minutes later. From here the plane continues to Hartford and arrives in Bridgeport at 10 o'clock. The afternoon plane will reach this city at 1:30 p. m.

SAFETY TALK SERIES WILL BE RADIOCAST

A series of highway safety talks, to be radiocast through stations WBZ and WBZA and sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Highway Safety, will be inaugurated next Saturday at 6:45 p. m. The first speaker will be Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Company and chairman of the Governor's committee.

The weekly talks will bring before the microphone many prominent citizens, who will choose subjects both vital and perplexing. Several dramatic presentations have been arranged and approximately 20,000 posters will tell the public of the program.

DETERMINED MAYOR BALKS BOOTLEGGING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Bootlegging and other forms of illicit liquor traffic can be stopped immediately if officials of cities and towns take a determined attitude, according to Mayor Bankson N. Holcomb, of New Castle.

Immediately after his election, Mayor Holcomb declared that bootlegging must stop in New Castle. The city is now free of illicit liquor traffic, it is claimed. The mayor insists that he will not waiver from this policy to keep New Castle, the oldest town on the Delaware, free from bootlegging.

Mountain Artist Travels Hours to Serve as Juror

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—High up on the slopes of Mt. Washington, southern Berkshire, there lives an artist serving as a juror in Superior Court here. He is but 30 miles from the courthouse, as the crow flies, but is forced to start on Sunday in order to arrive in Pittsfield on Monday.

This artist, George T. Hamilton, is obliged to walk four miles through snowdrifts to catch a train at Copake, N. Y., for Chatham, N. Y., where he changes to another train for this city.

PROF. McCLELLAN LEAVES PRINCETON

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—George B. McClellan, professor of economic history at Princeton University and former Mayor of New York City, completed his teaching career at Princeton with the ending of the first academic term Jan. 21.

He began his career at Princeton in 1908 when he was the Stafford Little lecturer on public affairs until 1910. He succeeded Grover Cleveland in this capacity and became a lecturer here in 1911. Since 1912 he has held the position as professor of economic history.

3 BROWN PROFESSORS RETIRE

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Three of the leading members of the faculty of Brown University, whose years of service with that institution range from 45 to 37, will be retired next June. They are Otis Everett Randall, dean; Walter Goodnow Everett, professor of philosophy, and Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian.

NEW JOB FOR ELLINGSWORTH

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—Everett J. Arbour, president of the Connecticut Motor Truck Association, announces the appointment of Willis Ellingsworth of Pittsfield, Mass., as executive secretary of the association. Mr. Ellingsworth, who is secretary of the Berkshire Employers' Association at Pittsfield, will begin his duties with the association Feb. 3.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 24

Orchestral

Rochester Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WJZ Chain international). A new work of Howard Hanson, Nebraska-born director of the Eastman School of Music in Rochester. Edward Grieg's "Concerto in A Minor for Piano and Orchestra," and Dvorak's "Carnival Overture." 3:15.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Hour of concert music under the direction of Max Dolin, from the San Francisco studios, opening with the "Barber of Seville" overture, thence to Elgar's "Salut d'Amour," some characteristic music as Sarasate's "Romanza Andaluza," Holmes "Festival at Sorrento," Strauss's waltz, "Thousand and One Nights," "Ballet Russe" of Luigini, closing with excerpts from Verdi's opera, "The Masked Ball." 4:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Beginning with a popular overture, Adam's "If I Were King," some ballet music, light opera, a Scottish selection, closing with two Americans, Cadman and Herbert. 6.

Curtis Institute Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). The orchestral students of the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia under the direction of Emil Mlynarski, Polish conductor, who is also conductor of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. Program—Overture to "Lohengrin," first movement of Schumann's Piano Concerto, Miss Florence Frantz, soloist, and Saint-Saëns' "Spinning Wheel of Omphale." 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Rossini, Strauss, Bizet and Frimi selections are of interest. 11.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Southern selection, show number and talkie selection. Debussy's "Moonlight" on piano. 6:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; two pianos; Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Two solos by Miss Dragonette, "Carme" and "Can It Be Love?"; with quartet, gems from "My Maryland" and "Aloha Oe," which should make one sit and look in the paper for the travel advertisements; a duet, "The Love Nest"; Familiar ballads by quartet and orchestra; "Sapphire," for two pianos. 8.

Olin Howard, stage star; Frohne Sisters; "Buster and Tige"; William Wirges, conductor (Brown—CBS transcontinental). Mr. Howard is popular Broadway showman; Frohne Sisters, a quartet, were first heard over WLW. 8.

Mildred Hunt, contralto; Erva Giles, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor; Harold Sanford, conductor (WEAF Chain). New period, "Broadcasting Broadway." 9:30.

Jay Cantrell, "blues" singer; George Bass, violinist; Fred Waldner, tenor; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Nothing that is not familiar. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong — WJZ Chain transcontinental). A "Westward Ho" program. Solo, "Little Grey Home in the West," by Miss Bennett; duet, "Golden Gate." Featured excerpts from Cole Porter's new musical comedy, "Wake Up and Dream," closing with old favorite, "California, Here I Come." 10.

The Songsters, Negro quartet; Billy Artz and his orchestra (Planters—WEAF Chain international). 10.

Vocal Ensemble

Choristers, male octet (WJZ Chain). Familiar works. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6. (WJZ Chain transcontinental.) One hour. 10:30.

Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich and his orchestra (Howard—CBS). "Fashion Plates" period. 7:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (NBC Chicago). The "Old Maestro," back from London, playing in the Pompeian Room of the Congress Hotel in Chicago, very glad, as he phrases it, "to be back among the more familiar foreigners." 7:30, C. S. T.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). This is their second program this week, which will be the first of a new Friday series, thereby discontinuing the regular Tuesday radiocasts. 9.

Service Orchestra

United States Marine Symphony Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 3.

Musical Talk

"The World in Music" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Pierre Key, critic, editor and author. 6:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Jameses" (WEAF Chain). Domestic drama. 7.

Dixies Circus (Individual—WJZ Chain). "Hey Rube," which is the circus man's "call to arms." 7:30.

"Dolly Madison" (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). The charming wife of the fourth President of the United States, and some incidents at the burning of the White House in the War of 1812. 8:45.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ Chain). Accompanying with ukulele and piano. 7:15.

Bonnie Laddies, vocal trio; Lannie Ross, tenor (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9.

Talk

"Women and the Tariff," Henry Goddard Leach (WEAF Chain). Editor of the Forum, a liberal policied magazine. 5:15.

'Narrow Gauge' Rate Increase Protested

Protests against the proposed increase in rates on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad by representatives from all localities served by the road were heard today by the Public Utilities Commission at the State House. The railroad was represented by Samuel W. Hoar, attorney.

The proposed higher rates were characterized as placing an unnecessary added burden on the working man, as unfair in view of the service extended and as a small start toward a probable general increase. The general condition of the road, stations, platforms and cars was said to call for more benefits for the passengers at the same rates, rather than an increase in rates for the existing service.

A workingman's ticket at the present rate was asked for through passengers from Lynn to Boston by Michael Zack, representative from Lynn. For the workman's benefit, Conde J. Brodbine, representative from Revere, said that Winthrop, totally dependent upon the road for transportation to Boston, should not be included in any rate increase.

Mr. Hoar stated that the road needed $454,000 for improvement expenses. The road had in view new stations at West Lynn and Lynn, he said.

The Listener Speaks

EMERY DEUTSCH, leader of several Columbia System features, flooded a good many homes with the fascinating color of gypsy life in a "Romany Patteran" concert which he directed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Almost everyone has moments of longing for the ideal of freedom and untrammeled beauty and romance which are popularly—though perhaps erroneously—associated with gypsy existence. Because of this universal interest, a great deal of music and poetry has been written around this kind of life—most of it cut according to quite conventional patterns. The kind of music played in the "Romany Patteran," however, is the real thing and it is performed on real gypsy instruments.

Because of this there is a genuiness about this idealization of the subject which makes it well worth hearing. After all, since the wandering people are usually associated with a wide canopy of stars, what is more appropriate than that their music should wander even more widely and freely along the unseen horizons of the ether.

A very different type of composition and interpretation was heard at 10:30 in the Columbia operatic concert which concerned itself with the somewhat flowery expression of the Italian masters of the musical drama. Unlike the careless freshness of gypsy blossoms these flowers were filled with the elegance of human artifice. The artists who presented the various arias from "Pagliacci," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "La Favorita," "Ernani," and others also demonstrated the beauty of control and tone resulting from years of careful study. Howard Barlow's very capable orchestra provided the accompaniments and also played the "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

At 11 o'clock the exalted tragedy of opera was forgotten as the eager crowds hustled up the gangway into the spacious auditorium of Hank Simmons' Show Boat, the "Maybelle." Here a thrilling melodrama of the "sixties" in the West was unfolded to the generous applause and equally wholesome hissing when the villain appeared, of the audience on board. This play, "From Sire to Son," is one of those made famous years ago in all parts of the country by Milton and Dolly Nobles. It was adapted for the microphone by Harry C. Browne and Phil Maher with the usual happy result. D. M.

Boston's Ship Tax $79,754 in Six Months

Tonnage taxes assessed on steamers reaching United States ports from foreign countries bring a tidy sum to the Government. At the port of Boston alone, the tax collected during the six months ending Dec. 31, amounted to $79,754.94. For the similar period a year ago this tax totaled $73,761.16.

These figures indicate the growth of foreign commerce and the diversity of world ports with which Boston is connected by steamship service. The figures for the last six months, just tabulated by customs officials, show 500 vessels taxed, representing 1,522,411 net tons, against 525 vessels of 1,423,800 net tons for the similar period a year ago.

Of these vessels, 256 were of British registry, 128 American, 29 Norwegian, 28 Dutch, 15 Swedish, and 13 Danish.

Equality in World Is Goal of Women

Equality for women in all phases of international law is urged in a resolution just adopted by the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party. It calls upon President Hoover to use his influence to obtain adoption of the fundamental of sex equality at the World Conference on International Law to be held at The Hague in March.

"The conference," Mrs. Alice L. W. Movius, chairman of the state executive committee explained, "hopes to negotiate a treaty establishing a uniform nationality law throughout the world. Such a law would affect women universally and would undoubtedly stand as a world treaty for more than 100 years. It is necessary, therefore, that every effort be made to see that no treaty is adopted which will take from women of the United States the nationality rights they now possess.

"Moreover, we should do our utmost to obtain for the women of the world a treaty whereby no distinction based on sex will be recognized in the law of nationality."

Club Women Oppose State Dry Law Repeal

Unanimous approval of a resolution opposing repeal of the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement laws was given at the mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in Boston Jan. 22.

The convention also voted in favor of revision of the present book censorship law. The proposed revision would provide judging a book as a whole and not ban it for a single objectionable sentence or paragraph.

A resolution urging the United States Senate to approve the protocol for American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague was approved. The convention also recommended steps for beautification of state highways, and support of a legislative measure for the purchase of 50,000 acres of state forest.

Approximately 1500 women attended the session at which the West Newton Women's Educational Club, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, was the host. Two new members were admitted to the federation, the Boston Monday Club and the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women.

AMERICANS TO FACE BRUINS AT GARDEN

The Boston Bruins play their second home game of this week at the Boston Garden tonight, when they face the New York Americans. Tuesday the locals easily disposed of the strong Chicago club and tonight center their attention upon the team that broke their lengthy successive-victory streak at 14 games.

Americans are in last place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League and show no indication of having power enough to improve their position for the remainder of this season. Manager Conacher has not been able to secure any real additional strength but on occasions the club has gone well enough to win or tie against the best in the league.

The Bruins are ready to play tonight, but could be in a little better condition. The game with Chicago was rugged enough at times to leave a wish for a little more lay-off before engaging in another game quite as soon as this one. Following tonight's game the Bruins leave for Montreal on Friday to play Canadiens there Saturday night.

GERMAN SUFFRAGETTE TELLS NATION'S HOPES

"It is hoped that in the younger generation in Germany may be found the successors and coworkers in our efforts for peace. We are handing the world over to them in rather a sorry plight, and it is now their task to set it right," said Frau Dorothee von Velsen of Berlin, president of the woman suffrage movement in Germany and one of the four foreign delegates to the conference on the cause and cure of war recently in session in Washington, speaking at the Women's City Club on German women in world affairs.

Frau von Velsen told of the enormous change in the public and private life of German women wrought by their enfranchisement in 1918, and the large part played by the trade unions in effecting it.

MAINE CO-OPERATES IN LITERACY SURVEY

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—A committee of 12 Maine persons has been appointed to co-operate with the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, Bertram E. Packard, Commissioner of Education, announces.

"Maine's illiterary problem is almost entirely adult," Mr. Packard said, "and is confined to the industrial centers and certain outlying districts with a foreign-born population. There are practically no schoolage children in Maine who cannot read and write."

FITCHBURG COMPANY WINS SAFETY PRIZE

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—The Fitchburg Gas & Electric Company has been notified by the Massachusetts Safety Council that it had been awarded the grand prize in the state interfleet safety contest, in which 130 company automobile fleets had been entered.

For a three months' period, the Fitchburg company operated a fleet of 26 automobiles over 56,469 miles without an accident.

RADIO STATION OF LABOR UNION ASKS MORE TIME

Spokesman Upholds Thesis of Public Instruction Rather Than Jazz

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The right of a private organization such as the American Federation of Labor to full time on the radio spectrum was argued before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by Hope Thompson, Chicago lawyer representing station WCFL.

Mr. Thompson stated that the Federal Radio Commission had cut down the time of this station to daylight hours and limited its power and he raised the larger question of whether the purpose of the radio art is to supply the nation with 600 stations giving nothing but "entertainment," or to make the new vehicle of communication a "means of instruction."

Commenting on the reasons given by the commission in drastically reducing station WCFL's time and power, Mr. Thompson said that one contention was "that there was no room on the radio spectrum for any station that indulged in propaganda."

Mr. Thompson acknowledged that the radio announcer of WCFL had failed on occasions to state when phonograph records were supplying the music. The commission decided, he testified, that the programs of entertainment of two stations, WBBM, Chicago, and KFKB, Nebraska, for whose channels the labor station had applied were "superior" to its own.

Mr. Thompson explained that the labor federation desired to put on an informative instructive program of lectures and educational pieces rather than jazz. He admitted that these might not be popular. Should all the radio stations concentrate on the same type of entertainment, he asked. He likened the radio situation with only 90 channels to the condition that would exist if there were only 90 printing presses in the Nation, all controlled by the Government.

It is the duty of Congress to save this great new means of communication from "where it is going," added Mr. Thompson. He charged that although the great interests do not yet control the entire spectrum by law they do so in fact. Opposition to the labor movement, he asserted, is the real motive limiting the Chicago station.

MUSIC

Virginia Warren

The songs which Virginia Warren, soprano, assembled for her recital at Jordan Hall last evening were not in themselves novel or exciting, yet in performance many of them proved arresting and provocative. In common with many interesting singers, Miss Warren does not possess a phenomenal voice. What she does own, moderate in power, pleasantly resonant, cool in timbre, she uses to excellent advantage. She sings as though she knows exactly what she is about. In consequence, her singing owns what many another seeks endlessly and without success—style. This matter of style in singing, as in other musical performance, is a precarious topic. Style is as difficult to define and explain as it is easy to perceive. Yet one discovers it without fail in authoritative interpretations, and it made itself felt often during last evening's program.

With slender, flexible tones Miss Warren sang her music, beginning with Handel, Haydn, Caccini and Bach. Then, adding luster and brilliance to her voice, she unfolded the warm resonances of Brahms's "The Message," the dream-picture of Strauss's "Welcome Vision" and the swiftly murmuring zephyrs of his familiar "Serenade." Then came French songs, excellently suited to the dry huskiness of her lower range and the shining, brittle tones of her upper voice. From Debussy, Miss Warren chose "C'est l'extase langoureuse" and "Green," Fauré's glamorous "Claire de lune," and the whipping briskness of Chabrier's "Les Cigales."

The decorativeness of Verdi's "Caro Nome" from Rigoletto" brought keen enjoyment to many of Miss Warren's listeners. The vocal exactions lay within her abilities, and she sang the staccato passages, the swirling scales and the smooth melodic portions with ease and precision. For final group came three songs by Carpenter, "When I bring to you colored toys," "The Sleep that flits on baby's eyes" and the humorsome "To a young gentleman," sung with grace and dexterity and warmth. C. S. B.

Brahms Festival in March

A week of special concerts in which the principal orchestral, choral and chamber works of Brahms will be played, is to be given March 21-26, according to an announcement from Symphony Hall today.

The Brahms Festival will be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society; Artur Schnabel, the famous German pianist who holds a particular fame in the music of Brahms and who will come from Europe for the occasion; the singers, Margaret Matzenauer, Jeanette Vreeland and Fraser Gange, and the Burgin String Quartet.

On Sunday afternoon, March 23, and the evenings of March 24, 25 and 26, there will be given the First and Fourth Symphonies, the two pianoforte concertos, the Variations on a Theme by Haydn, the "Song of Destiny" and "German Requiem," the "Liebeslieder," Rhapsody (alto and male chorus), Violin Sonata, and Quintet in F minor.

At the concerts of the previous Friday and Saturday, March 21 and 22, the "Academic Festival" Overture, and the Second and Third Symphonies will be played. This pair of concerts, however, is not included in the subscription series, since they are already fully subscribed.

All subscriptions are being made by means of the automatic subscription board in the Symphony Hall lobby.

28 Dates Arranged for Fairs During 1930

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—The tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association opened here Jan. 23 with the election of officers and the announcing of 28 fair dates for 1930. Josiah W. Parsons of this city was elected president.

Other officers elected were: Elliott McKnight, Gardner; Frank Kingsman, Worcester; and Ralph Gaskill, Topsfield, vice-presidents, and A. W. Lombard, Boston, secretary and treasurer.

Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety, was the principal speaker at a banquet held after the meeting.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Boston and the 1932 sessions at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Two Children Start Cross-Country Tour

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Lillian, 8, and Margaret Tourgee, 4, have started their second transcontinental journey, unaccompanied, but under the watchful eyes of a relay of railroad conductors who have been charged with the duty of seeing that the children eat their meals, get to bed on time and generally keep out of mischief.

The girls are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Tourgee of Hayward, Calif. Since last August, when they first crossed the country alone, they have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Tourgee.

CUT COSTS BY CUTTING CURBS, SAYS CURLEY

Granite curbings five inches in width and 16 inches deep and paving blocks five inches wide and three inches in depth were advocated by Mayor James M. Curley in a letter to James H. Sullivan of the Public Works Department, as a means of cutting down the expenses of that department.

Mayor Curley could see little benefit in maintaining the present 7 by 18-inch curbings and 5 by 5-inch paving blocks as experience, he said, had proved that the smaller sized materials would wear satisfactorily.

BRITISH FIGURES SHOW FEW IDLE FOR WHOLE YEAR

One to Three Weeks Spells of Unemployment Commonest—In Mines Longer

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Striking statistics showing only 30,000 men and 1200 women have been on the unemployment registers of Britain for a continuous period of 12 months are published in the current number of the Ministry of Labor Gazette.

In order to arrive at these figures, the ministry took a "sample" 1 per cent of all insured persons between the ages of 18 and 64 on March 18 and Sept. 16, 1929, and from the information thus obtained it was possible "to prepare tables showing for various age groups and industries an analysis according to the total amount of unemployment, the number of spells of unemployment in a year, and the average length of each spell."

The results of the analysis showed that 30 per cent of the men and about 50 per cent of the women had had less than three months' unemployment during the year. About 30 per cent of both men and women were unemployed between three and six months. About 40 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women had more than six months' unemployment in the year.

The proportion of the sample which had been unemployed continuously for 12 months was 4.5 per cent in March, 5.5 in September for the men and .4 and 1.2 per cent for the women. The total number shown on the registers as wholly unemployed at these dates was approximately 630,000 men and 99,000 women in March, 536,000 men and 100,000 women in September. This works out at only about 30,000 men and 1200 women, respectively, who had had no work for 12 months. It is noticeable that in the southern parts of the country the record of unemployment is considerably better than in the northern.

most recent spell of continuous unemployment were, for men, 63 in March and 55 in September (coal mining 148 and 109 respectively) and for women 38 in March and 36 in September. The figures thus indicate the improvement which occurred in employment during the summer compared with the winter months covered by the March analysis. Both in March and September, spells of unemployment lasting one to three complete weeks were found to be much the *commonest, except in coal mining* where the figures are considerably worse.

It should be added that the figures refer only to registered unemployment. In addition there are a number unregistered, the total of which it is impossible to estimate, but it has been computed at anything up to 500,000. Nevertheless these statistics must considerably modify the prevalent idea that Britain has a regular army of more than 1,000,000 men and women permanently out of work.

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MAYOR PLANS DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

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Fifty representatives of railroads, commerce and industry indorsed the plan of Mayor Curley for the selection of a commission to "sell Boston to the United States, industrially," at a conference at the City Hall today, following an address by the Mayor, in which he pointed out how little had been done to keep Boston's industrial advancement on a level with other large cities.

As a result of the conference, plans are definitely in shape for the appointment of an industrial commission for Metropolitan Boston, consisting of from 10 to 15 members representing each railroad, the Boston Planning Board, Boston Finance Commission, several committees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and industries of Greater Boston. The purpose of the commission, Mayor Curley stated, would be to promote Boston's commercial and industrial interests. Before closing the meeting, Mayor Curley said he proposed to call a great mass meeting of 500 industrial leaders and city and town officials of Metropolitan Boston in the immediate future.

"Something must be done," the Mayor said, "to give Boston the distinction it deserves industrially." Co-operation, he called the keynote of the proposed movement and suggested a great industrial survey as the first step to be taken by the commission. He also recommended the establishment of a credit or guarantee fund to assist industries in establishing themselves in Boston provided they furnish necessary credentials and reports of sound business policy. He advised the appointment of a board of control to administer this fund and obtain information regarding qualified industrial concerns wishing to locate in Boston in order to establish the confidence of banks in favor of these concerns.

John T. Scully of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange was among the supporters of the plan. He said everywhere in the country there was strong local industrial pride, and that Boston should keep in step with progress along that line.

Railroad officials lined up in favor of the plan. F. S. Davis, of the maritime bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, thought a joint New England railway ticket office should be established in London to draw passengers to this locality instead of allowing them to go to New York and thence west without seeing New England.

In line with the idea of a metropolitan Boston industrial progress, Louis Kirstein of the Retail Trade Board recommended that Boston advertise its educational advantages to children as an impetus toward bringing industries here. W. J. McDonald, traffic and real estate expert, thought Boston should first campaign to keep its own industries located here before starting to branch out.

Julius Daniels, chairman of the committee on new industries of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that latest figures indicated that recent business recession has been less pronounced here than in other sections of the country, an open invitation for Boston to start a progressive, industrial program. He said Boston offered many excellent opportunities to industry and added that a commission, of the type recommended by the Mayor, would prove highly beneficial at a time when prosperity in Boston was at its height.

Purchase of Plane by State Adyocated

The Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles was today asked to look with favor on a bill of Harold R. Duffie, Representative from Boston, authorizing the Department of Public Works to purchase an airplane for use by the aviation section of the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

He pointed out that the position of supervisor of aviation has been established, but no plane is furnished. The duties of the supervisor, Mr. Duffie declared, takes him to all sections of the State, and because he has not the means he is delayed in investigating accidents.

A suitable plane, Mr. Duffie believed, could be purchased at an expense not greater than $10,000.

Frank E. Lyman, state commissioner of public works, informed the committee that his department would abide by whatever action is taken by the committee. The commissioner expressed the belief that the time is coming when it will be necessary to purchase one or more planes.

Boston Bank Shifts Gold to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The First National Bank of Boston has transferred 1,036,400 gold pesos from its main office to its Buenos Aires branch under terms of the decree issued by President Irigoyen Jan. 15, which permits the deposit of gold in Argentine embassies and legations abroad and the release of a corresponding value in paper pesos here. The Caja de Conversion (Gold Conversion Office) released 2,355,454 paper pesos Jan. 22 as a result of the First National Bank's deposit.

The Banco Aleman (German Bank) is reported to have obtained permission to deposit $1,000,000 gold in the Argentine Embassy at Washington, for release of its equivalent in paper pesos to a Buenos Aires correspondent.

The Bank of Naples will open a branch bank in Buenos Aires March 1, it was announced Jan. 22.

ONTARIO'S FINANCES BREAK ALL RECORDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With a surplus of $2,567,000 all previous records in provincial financing are broken by the Ontario Government's financial statement just issued by J. D. Monteith, provincial treasurer. Increased revenue is mainly derived from the Liquor Control Board, succession duties and the gasoline tax.

Ordinary revenue for the year totaled $64,549,000, an increase of approximately $6,000,000 over the 1928 fiscal year. Ordinary expenditure was $61,982,000, a rise of about $3,780,000.

AMERICAN REALTORS TO MEET IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Over 6000 delegates are expected here next July, when the National Association of Real Estate Boards of the United States will hold their convention. Delegates from all parts of Canada and Great Britain will also be in attendance.

The convention will be held from July 9 to 11, inclusive, and will constitute the twenty-third annual meeting of the body. Experts in their various branches of real estate work will be here to address the delegates on all pertinent topics.

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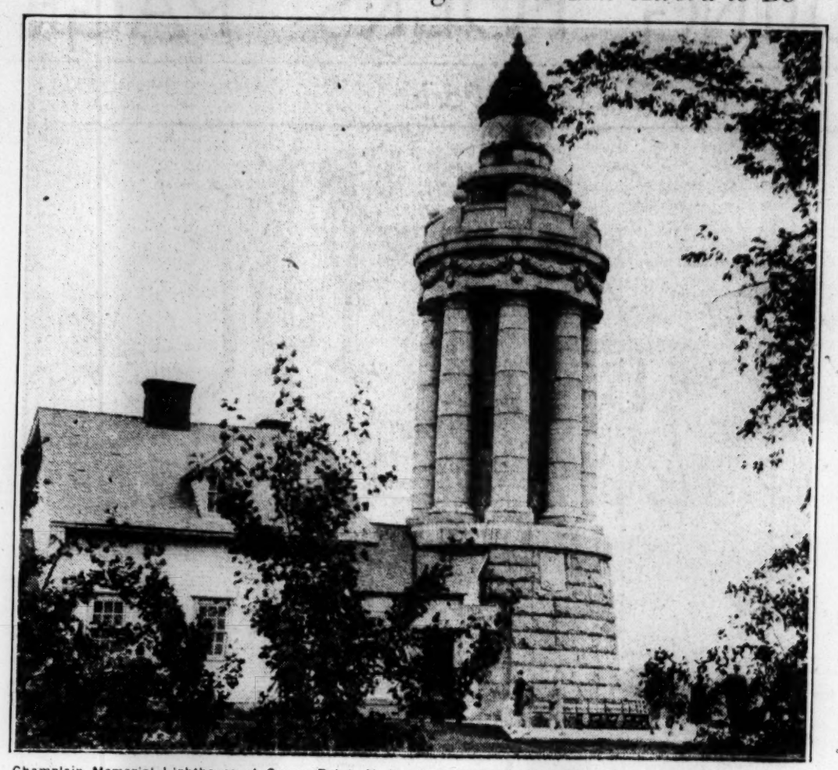

Champlain Memorial Lighthouse at Crown Point, N. Y., Commemorating the Discovery of the Lake by Samuel de Champlain in 1609.

CROWN POINT'S HISTORIC ACRES TO BECOME PARK

Famous Battle Ground of Indian Tribes in New York Will Be Camp Site

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A new park and public camp site at the Crown Point State reservation is being provided under plans of the Conservation Department and will probably be completed in the spring, it has just been announced here.

The park is at the New York State end of the new interstate bridge crossing the lower end of Lake Champlain, and will admit visitors to one of the famous historic spots in the State. Crown Point was a battle ground of the wars between the Iroquois and Algonquins before the arrival of the early settlers. It was the reputed scene of the clash between the Iroquois and the forces accompanying Samuel de Champlain in 1609 when the latter discovered the lake. In token of the discovery the beautiful Champlain memorial lighthouse was erected on this point several years ago.

Crown Point's military importance is indicated in the two forts built there, ruins of which have a picturesque appearance. Fort Frederic was built by the French in 1631 and Fort Amherst was constructed by Lord Amherst in 1759. The fortifications were captured by Vermonters in 1777.

Despite its importance, the development of the State reservation was delayed, but the completion of the Crown Point-Chimney Point, Vt., bridge, opened last fall, has brought about the present comprehensive park plan.

The whole reservation is situated with a beautiful prospect of the lake. Before the construction of the interstate bridge, it could be approached only by ferry. The bridge has brought the construction of a fine highway to the point from the New York side. Travelers passing between New York and New England mountain regions have a short route by means of the bridge.

As a public camp spot, the reservation will be under the supervision of district rangers, and will be one of a chain of scenic camps maintained by the State, extending from Lake George northerly through the Adirondacks.

TAXATION SYSTEM CHANGES ADVISED

Legislation requiring the payment of taxes on real and personal property on two installments would save Boston more than $330,000 a year in interest charges, Thomas H. Bilodeau, special counsel for the city, told the joint committee on taxation today. He was appearing in behalf of a petition by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, requesting that the state tax commissioner be directed to investigate the advisability of the change in municipal tax procedure.

The "general proposition" was approved by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation, but he added that municipalities could accomplish the saving on interest by advancing the assessment procedure.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE TO HAVE MORE SPACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Work of reshaping the University of Rochester Women's College to the enlarged plant and campus of which it will come into complete possession when the Men's College moves to its new Oak Hill site next autumn, will fall to Dr. Helen Dalton Bragdon, who has just been appointed dean of the Women's College.

Dr. Bragdon is known for her work as counselor to young women in the Young Women's Christian Association

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SHARP DIVISION SHOWN ON BASIS OF CENSORSHIP

Opponents of Present Law Want Decision Made on Entire Book

Continued arguments against the present censorship law were heard today by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House.

The classics were cited as containing passages which might be objectionable by Carl Dreyfus in his plea to modify the existing law to prevent the barring of books because of single objectionable passages.

The danger of too severe a censorship lies in the possible blocking of intellectual development and achievement, declared Louis A. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald.

That the present law is contrary to established fundamentals of justice in that the jurors are better able to judge a book on its full context than upon sections of it, was stressed by many speakers.

Bernard J. Rothwell, a director of the Watch and Ward Society, declared himself in favor of the present law on the grounds that a perusal of an entire book from cover to cover would in many cases defeat the purpose of the proposed law. He called the new rule impractical and would keep the present ruling with only a slight modification. He thought the new bill would open the way to the circulation of books which contained entire chapters of material that might now be considered objectionable.

Reading of entire books by jurors would only impede the progress of trials, according to Maynard E. Clemons, representative from Wakefield, a member of the Legislative Committee, in support of the existing law, while John S. Derham, representative from Uxbridge, replied with "time is not the essence of justice."

U. S. ASKS HELP IN SAVING BYRD FROM YEAR'S STAY

(Continued from Page 1)

ferent matter. Owing to the unprecedented condition of the ice pack, the City of New York and the Eleanor Bolling may not succeed in negotiating the southward passage to Rear Admiral Byrd's base—at least not without the aid of larger vessels.

"This is a critical time. The Eleanor Bolling will join the City of New York on the northern edge of the ice pact about Jan. 26. If the ice is sufficiently open by that time, both vessels will proceed south to Little America. There is at present, however, no indication that the ice pack will be sufficiently open.

"We are therefore asking the State Department to solicit the co-operation of the Norwegian Government in making available to Rear Admiral Byrd the aid of the powerful whaling vessels now fishing north of the ice pack. Five such vessels are now within striking distance of Little America. Designed especially for operations in the Antarctic one of these ships can force her way through the pack and negotiate the return passage in 10 days under normal conditions.

"To avoid spending another year on the ice barrier, the expedition must depart from its base at Little America not later than Feb. 20. If aid is necessary to insure its departure, we must supply that aid. The Ross Sea began to freeze last year on Feb. 22."

Captain Railey said the official action already had been taken on the appeal which was made to the State Department Tuesday for the aid of Norwegian and English companies operating vessels in the Ross Sea.

The City of New York is estimated to lie about 525 miles north of the base at Little America.

The Eleanor Bolling is the second ship of the Byrd expedition which set out for the Antarctic in the autumn of 1928.

MEXICO HASTENS WORK ON DAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Work on the Jilotepec Dam in the State of Mexico by which the waters of the Maxho River will be saved to water 2500 hectares of waste land that has hitherto lain dry, is being hastened, and it is expected to be completed early in 1930. The work is in charge of Luis Margain of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture.

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Educator Pleads Against Change of Civilization in Palestine

"Keep Palestine as it is—pictorially," was the plea of Dr. William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, today, in speaking of the mandates system in the Near East, before the Foreign Affairs School conducted by the League of Women Voters at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Control of the Near East, he said, should be sympathetic and tolerant of the varieties of faiths and should not allow industrial growth to destroy the qualities of romantic and religious antiquity, which is the charm of the land. Palestine should be allowed to remain the home of religious beginning.

No countries save Great Britain, Dr. Hocking said he believed, could fulfill those conditions or has sufficient historical piety to preserve the ancient scenes; but, he said, the world should study the needs of Palestine to find a way of bringing the conflicting interests of the Jews, Moslems and Christians into accord with the ideals of the rest of the world.

Through the mandates system the Near East is getting Western money, methods, education and efficiency—all of which it needs—but there remains the question whether the system is not merely destroying one civilization for another.

He says Great Britain is in an awkward position because of pressure of Arabs who regard Jerusalem as their holy city and Jews from all over the world who dream of Zion in terms impossible of fulfillment because they do not understand the situation. Great Britain is doing her best to make the situation clear, he believes.

An extraordinarily complete picture of political Europe was presented by Dr. John P. Comer, professor of government, of Williams College, in his address which opened the day's proceedings.

Reviewing the effect of war on Europe generally, he reported a sense of great confusion. European disturbances are of exceeding divergency, showing that successful war has reproduced reaction, and that unsuccessful war has produced revolution, followed in turn with reaction.

Following the luncheon conference on Wednesday, at which the general topic, "Can the Machinery for Peace Withstand the Forces of War?" was discussed at two round tables, led by Mrs. Edward J. Cohn and Mrs. Oliver D. Kellogg, three speakers dwelt on as many phases of the naval disarmament conference.

In explaining the British view of the conference, Rennie Smith, Labor member of the British Parliament, said there was no doubt of what public opinion in Great Britain is seeking.

"It wants," he declared, "not only a firm establishment of mutually agreed theories of limitation, applied to each class of vessels, but would be greatly disappointed if there were not a large reduction of naval armaments as a consequence of the conference. Groups like the League of Nations Union and the National Council for the Prevention of War are pressing on the Government the total abolition of the battleship in addition to the total abolition of the submarine.

"In the Washington conference of 1922," Mr. Smith concluded, "the success achieved was won by the dramatic initiative of Charles Evans Hughes. A similar initiative is required in the five-power conference. It can only be supplied by an educated public opinion which is determined to make the Kellogg pact the foundation of a new politics of co-operation and conference of all."

Rear Admiral Charles L. Hussey, U. S. N., retired, speaking on the possible effect of limitation of naval armament on the United States, took the attitude that it was a mistake to assume that armaments cause war and that disarmament would stop them.

"The problem of world disarmament is not a matter of tons and guns or military reserves alone," he said. "There are other more important factors and considerations, notably the human factor—the unarmed forces."

Preceding Rear Admiral Hussey, Carl J. Friedrich, assistant professor of government, Harvard University, referred to the same element of "unarmed forces" in speaking on the "Democratic Control of Foreign Affairs."

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LACE SECTION—MAIN FLOOR

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Improvement Club

By L. E. FLACK

Part I

"OH, DODIE!" Carlene Bennet rushed in from school, dark eyes glowing, cheeks flushed. "Oh, Dodie, you never could guess. I've been elected chairman of the Sophomore Improvement Club!"

Her older sister smiled affectionately.

"I'm so glad they have conferred the great honor—"

"Oh, don't tease!" Carlene laughed. "And we really are going to do so much."

"Like the girl who told the professor she had learned to concentrate, and when he asked what she was concentrating on, she said, 'Oh, lots and lots of things.'"

Carlene laughed again, but she protested. "But we really are. We're going to buy a new piano for the high school."

"But child, it will take a fortune to do that. A piano will cost at least one hundred and fifty dollars."

"I know," Carlene sighed. "We haven't thought out the ways and means yet—but—"

Suggestions in Order

The following Thursday afternoon the members of the Improvement Club met at the spacious Abeling home directly after school. Carlene, running up the steps, caught up with Natalie Corbot, and together they entered the house. The meeting was soon in order, and suggestions began pouring in.

"I've talked it over at home," Jane Merton rose to her feet. "And I can't seem to think of anything but a rummage sale. Though how that is going to pay for a piano is beyond me."

"We could each donate something," Genevieve Lautonie suggested. "I'd be glad to give all I can earn by sewing for a certain time."

"I could give music lessons and hand in the proceeds," Anna Abeling offered.

Carlene turned to Natalie, who hesitated a little, and then rose shyly.

"I was just wondering if we could put on a play."

There was a complete silence as the girls noted the possibilities. Then a clamor of applause.

"Natalie, you genius! Why, it's just the thing."

"We can charge 50 cents apiece," Jane Merton said excitedly. "Supposing 300 come, that'll be $150 clear!"

When the excitement had calmed down a little, conversation turned to the selection of a play.

It was Jane Merton who offered the solution.

"Oh, girls, I've an idea. Let's have a contest, and present the winning play. Home talent, you know. Open to the whole high school. Think of the interest it will create! Everybody talking and a couple of the other teachers for judges and—"

Carlene pounded the table for order.

"Is it moved and seconded?" she asked, and for a few moments the meeting proceeded along parliamentary lines. Committees were selected. Jane was to put the announcement not only in the high school paper, but in the local daily as well. Anna and Carlene were chosen to speak to the faculty. Genevieve and Natalie to make posters to be displayed on the bulletin boards and in shop windows.

Busy Weeks

The days and weeks which followed were busy ones for all the members of the Sophomore Improvement Club. The superintendent gave his permission for the contest, and referred the committee to the school board concerning the use of the high school auditorium. This was granted, and the committee was jubilant.

"Just think—we really are to have it!" Carlene said rapturously as she and Anna Abeling were walking homeward after their visit to the chairman of the school board. "Oh, oh—won't it be wonderful!"

The newspaper notices and the posters conspicuously displayed on the bulletin boards brought about a great amount of interest in the forthcoming contest. Every morning Carlene saw crowds gathered in the hall before the bulletin board. There were excited little groups in the assembly room discussing the important event, and—best of all—several had already signified their intention of entering the contest, and were eager for particulars concerning the regulations governing entrants.

For the first time Carlene began to realize that there were a number of students of whom she had formerly been nearly unaware. Timid little freshmen—Carlene smiled. Last year she had been a freshman, herself, and how marvelous it had seemed to sit in the sophomore section! Even juniors and seniors, whom she had scarcely met.

As the days went by, excitement grew more tense.

"I'm positively sure of 11 entrants," Carlene reported at a session of the club held in her own home. "There may be a number more. Some aren't quite sure whether they'll finish in time."

"Aren't those freshmen darling!" Anna laughed. "And what an interest they take. Just because I happened to be judge on a couple of their debates, they've actually hounded me for criticism. And really, some of their pieces are awfully good."

"I've got my eye on that Grace Durand, the one with the short curly bob. Isn't she a dear!" Jane said.

Natalie Corbot had been sitting quietly.

"Does anyone know anything about her?" she asked. "She was in Clarkson's where I clerk on Saturdays, and asked for a job after school."

"Oh!" The girls were immediately interested.

"No, they're new people here," Anna said. "Her mother does sewing, I believe."

The days went by quickly. There were mid-semester tests; book reports were due; the Improvement Club members were so busy that the last week they had little time to think about the contest. In fact, Carlene turned over the entries to the committee of judges without so much as glancing through them.

"There were 21," she confided to Anna, as the two girls walked slowly homeward the final day of the contest. "Big bulky ones, too. They surely must have worked. I gave the papers to Miss Mathes at 3:15 p. m. and I suppose the committee is right in the midst of them now."

"I imagine there are some excited students tonight," Anna smiled. "Well, I'm glad it's nearly over. Now, we can get down to costumes and rehearsals and programs and tickets," she laughed.

It was the following Monday that the announcement of the winner was to be made, and the student body was keyed up to the highest point. There had been several meetings of the committee of judges, and slowly manuscripts had been weeded out.

"They were all very good," Miss Mathes told Carlene when she ran up to her room before high school opened Monday morning. "But—no, I'm sorry, we haven't quite decided yet. We've cut them down to three—we're going to have the final vote this afternoon."

Carlene was besieged from all sides when she entered the auditorium.

"Do they know yet? Oh, have you any idea? Of course it's a senior. I wonder which one," but Carlene laughingly shook her head.

"I don't know any more than you," she said. "But we'll all know this afternoon at assembly." She smiled at the eager faces, and the nine o'clock gong sent everyone scurrying to his seat.

Carlene's Announcement

It was just three o'clock when the principal called for order, and quickly every desk was cleared. Bright, expectant faces were everywhere, eager little smiles, eyes that shone with anticipation.

The meeting was turned over to the student body president, who spoke a few moments on general affairs, then he called on Carlene.

"The winner of the contest in which we have all taken such an interest is to be announced," he said smilingly. "We are all sure that whoever is the fortunate person, the honor is justly deserved, and I am sure the student body joins me in extending our congratulations and best wishes for the success of the play. The chairman of the Sophomore Improvement Club will now speak a few words—Miss Bennet."

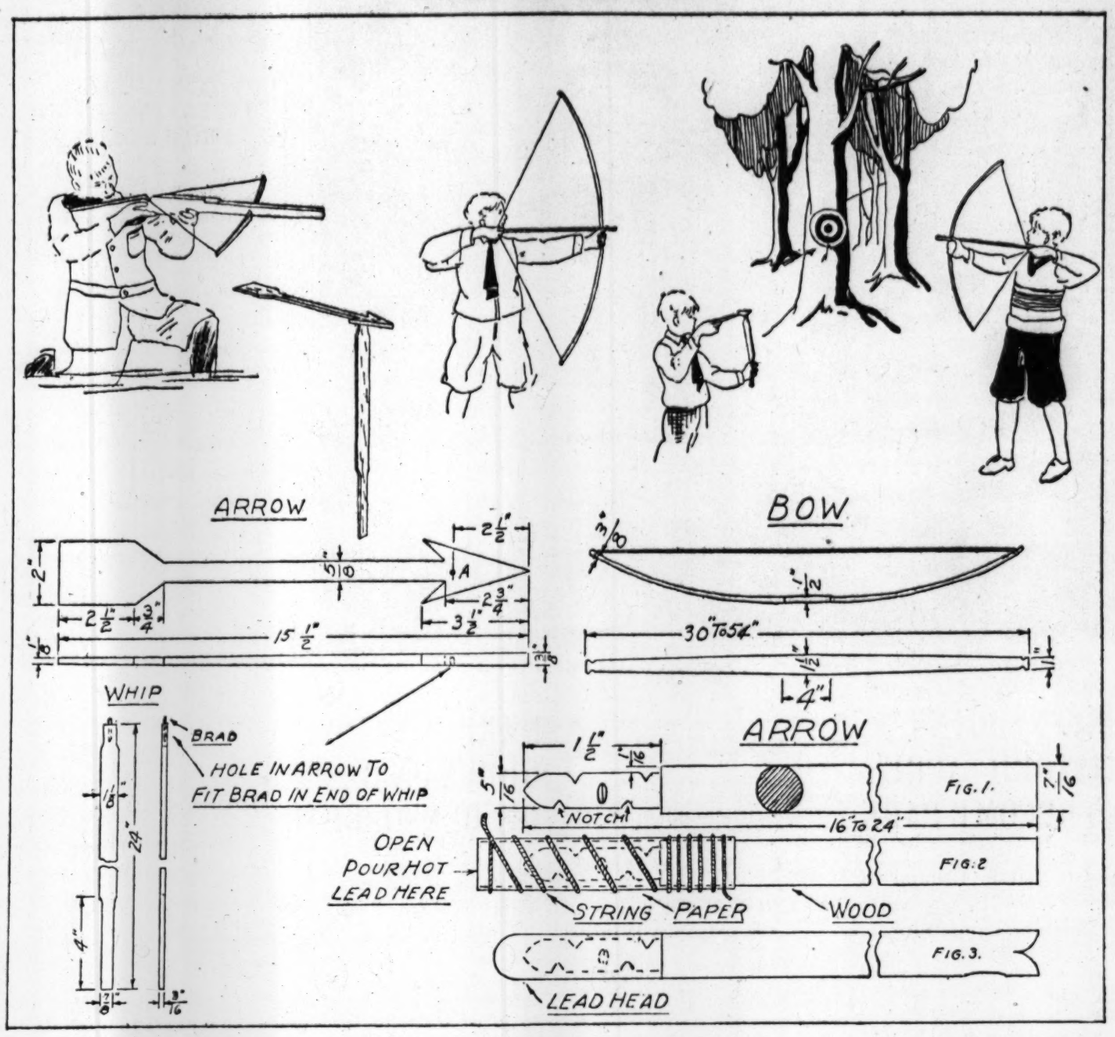
Carlene rose from her seat. She had secured the envelope from Miss Mathes, and had not had time to open it yet. Now, envelope in hand, she went forward. A few words of explanation.

The judges had considered the contest very much worth while. The play selected they believed the best for presentation, although many of the others had been close seconds. The members of the Improvement Club were glad to see that the student body had taken such an active interest in their contest, and she hoped they would support the performance as well. Tickets could be obtained later from Anna Abeling or Jane Merton. Then Carlene drew out the paper.

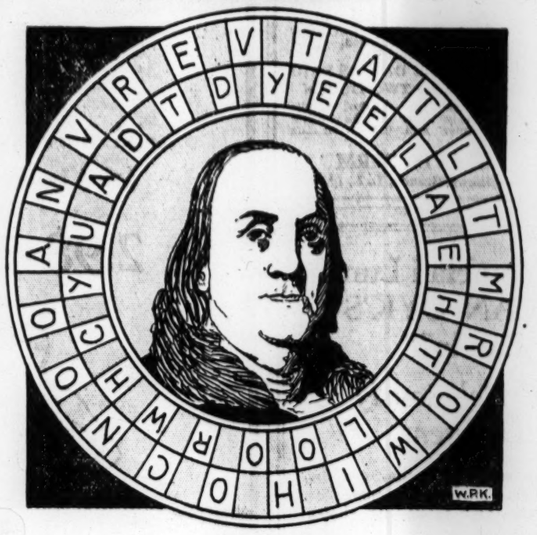
For a moment she stood quite still, while a look of astonishment overspread her face.

[To Be Continued]

Winter Cellar Work



"Dial a While" Puzzle



If the Inner Circle Is Turned a Certain Number of Spaces, the Letters in the Two Circles Will Spell a Familiar Saying From the Pen of Benjamin Franklin, the Letters Appearing Alternately in the Outer and the Inner Circles. The First Letter of the Saying Is Found in the Outer Circle. If You Will Cut Out the Inner Circle or Make a Copy of It, You Can Turn It as You Would a Radio Dial Until the Letters Appear in Their Proper Order.

How to Make Archery Equipment

ARCHERY is one of the oldest known sports. History records the interesting information that the ancient Egyptians were the first and most famous archers. The American Indians, too, were and are today remarkably skillful with the bow and arrow, and their crudely constructed bows, arrows, arrow heads and quivers may be seen in our museums. Archery is again being revived with a great deal of ardor and is considered an ideal training by sports enthusiasts. Boy Scout merit badges can be earned by skillful marksmanship with the bow and arrow; archery is a popular pastime in summer camps.

Not every boy, however, is interested in archery as a sport; yet if he is interested in tool and wood crafts, and likes to make things, the bow and arrow offer an interesting project and possibly a profitable one, too.

Three methods of throwing forth the arrows are presented in the drawing. First, with the crossbow, the bow is secured in a gun made of wood, the string is pulled over a trigger and the arrow is shot out of a groove cut on top of the barrel. The second method is to drive a brad into the end of a yardstick, set the head of the brad into a hole in the arrow, and whip the arrow at the target. The third method is the regular bow and arrow.

Whip Bow and Arrow

To make the whip bow and arrow, a pliable piece of pine or basswood is needed—a section of a yardstick is suitable. Drive a shingle nail or brad into the end of the stick as shown and on the opposite end whittle a handle. With pencil and rule lay out the arrow as illustrated, on a piece of shingle. With coping saw and jackknife cut the arrow to shape. Bore a hole in the head of the arrow that will fit loosely over the nail. The sketch will show how to hold and shoot the arrow.

Regular Bow

This is made from a stave split from a piece of hickory or ash. The bow should be planed or whittled to shape and smoothed carefully by scraping with broken glass and rubbing with sandpaper.

Make the arrow from a piece of dowel rod, which may be maple or pine. The dowel rod may be purchased from a hardware or cabinet store. The arrow may be from 5-16 inch in diameter to a little under ½ inch, and from 16 inches to 28 inches in length, depending on the size of the boy using it. Make the "nock" or notch in one end and put a tip of some sort on the other. A ferrule, umbrella point, cartridge jacket or a lead head are suggested.

The drawing shows how to make a lead head. Figure 1 shows a shoulder, cut at the point end, with notches around the point. Figure 2 shows a piece of heavy letter paper bound around the end of the arrow with a piece of string, the end of the paper cylinder being left open for pouring the lead around the point. Melt some scrap lead in a large spoon or ladel, fasten the arrow in a vise and pour the lead into the paper cylinder. After the lead has cooled remove the string and paper, file and whittle the lead end making a round point. Arrows are easily lost in the grass and so the shaft of the arrow should be painted bright red, that it may easily be found if lost.

A target may be made by painting circles on the front of a breakfast-food carton. The cardboard will allow the arrows to penetrate the target easily, without injuring the arrow point.

What Do You Know About Aeronautical Instruments?

THE pilot of a modern airplane has a number of instruments to to help him in his flight through the air. These are all included under the general term of navigation instruments and most of them are installed in the cockpit. They are arranged in an instrument panel similar to the panel used in automobiles and are designed to be easily and quickly read as the pilot needs the information they furnish.

Listen to any flier talking about a trip and you will be likely to hear him mention the tachometer or the altimeter. Again he may speak of some of his other instruments as an inclinometer, a turn and bank indicator, an air speed indicator or a drift indicator.

Some of these names immediately suggest their use, as the altimeter, for example. One can readily see that alti refers to height or altitude in the air and meter means a measure. Therefore an altimeter measures elevation of the aircraft.

The Altimeter

There are, of course, various types of altimeters. But in general, the design of an altimeter calls for delicate apparatus to measure and register the atmospheric pressure which gives the pilot the desired information as to the altitude he is flying in.

The turn and bank indicator is an instrument that helps the pilot to maintain a desired level flight or course, and also gives him a safety guide. For it happens that a plane may side slip if the plane banks too steeply and a bank indicator will show how much the plane is banking. "Banking" is tilting or tipping of the plane laterally or sideways as it turns and if sufficient "bank" is not made on a turn it may be said to skid, applying some automobile terms to aircraft. A correct bank on a turn depends therefore, on the speed of the plane, the type of plane banking, and air or wind currents that might help or hinder flight.

An inclinometer is another instrument used to learn the position of a plane while it is flying. When it is desirable to keep a plane at a true horizontal level the inclinometer will be of service. Some types are spoken of as pitch indicators and when a plane noses up or down—pitches as a ship at sea—the pitch indicator will show these positions. The pilot will know then whether his plane is pitching up or down—fore or aft—just as these terms are used in nautical navigation.

The Tachometer

A tachometer is a device to measure the speed of the airplane's engine. It has a numbered dial with a hand that moves to show how many revolutions per minute (r. p. m.) the motor is making. This gives the pilot information as to how his motor is performing—the speed it is capable of making—but it does not indicate the actual speed of the airplane through the air.

Sometimes people are puzzled by this fact, for it seems as if the pilot knowing the speed of his engine, would know how fast his plane was traveling. But all aircraft moving through the air have to reckon with wind and air currents that may slow up the plane or increase its speed.

In any account of a long-distance flight you will be apt to read that the pilot had a following wind" or "he battled head winds all the way." Then you will understand that the plane is helped or hindered in its course and in its speed. And to take account and reckon the amount of hindrance or aid, there are air speed indicators.

These instruments usually have apparatus connected with the indicator, but located out on one of the wing struts where there is undisturbed air. From this apparatus the information is gained to show the true air speed of the plane, which is its engine speed plus or minus wind speed. For example, an airplane engine might be making 125 miles an hour, but if a head wind was blowing at 50 miles an hour, the airplane would be making an air speed of only 75 miles an hour.

Another instrument that reckons with wind currents and their action upon a plane is the drift indicator. This instrument is usually arranged so that a pilot can look down from the side of his plane and "sight" to learn and measure how the plane is drifting off its course. Winds blowing from the side may constantly force the plane from its given compass course, and the drift indicator will show this so that the pilot can tack or turn back as is needed.

Aeronautical instruments act as eyes to measure and observe the forces and factors which a pilot has to contend with when up in the air. More and more, fliers are learning to rely upon instruments rather than upon their own sense of sight, or flying "blind," as it is called.

So when you visit an airport sometime, get into the cockpit of a plane and notice the various instruments and see how many you can recognize!

Current Events

Opening of London Conference

LAST Tuesday, Jan. 21, the five-power London naval conference was opened by King George, and no doubt some of you were among the vast audience in all parts of the world which listened-in to the opening ceremony. Sisley Huddleston, well-known newspaper correspondent, writing of this great audience to the Monitor, said:

"A few years ago a half-dozen men in a private room could determine the destinies of nations. Today it is estimated that at least 100,000,000 persons 'occupied' the room in which delegates to the conference met. Its four walls did not shut in that party in the House of Lords. Walls were nonexistent. They had been removed to some point beyond the confines of the globe.

"Somehow to me that was the most significant fact about the opening of the conference. Everything that occurs that affects whole peoples has become the concern of whole peoples. There cannot be in the future apathy or ignorance on the part of the masses. Everything is being done to admit them into the arena of diplomacy.

"It was curious to remember that we were listening in at most diverse times. In London we were listening-in at 11 o'clock, the hour chosen to allow the clearing of the morning fog which is regarded as characteristic of the British capital and which duly descended in a white mantle over the Thames as the conference met.

"In the United States men and women had to get up uncommonly early to listen-in. Elsewhere they had to sit up uncommonly late. At all hours of the day and night that speech pronounced at 11 a. m. in the House of Lords could be heard somewhere. It was a speech that went all around the clock.

"It actually lasted only a few minutes but it was heard according to our methods of reckoning time for 24 hours. There was not a minute of the way on which King's accents were not vibrating somewhere. And it is to be hoped that the aspirations expressed in this speech which more literally than a certain famous shot was 'heard 'round the world' will find an echo in every listener's heart."

For the many thousands in the United States who in this way "attended" the conference, the opportunity was especially valuable, for it gave them an inkling of what membership in the League of Nations might mean. Here were delegates from all parts of the world, met together with one general aim in view; yet each had his special viewpoint, dependent on the geographical and political situation of the country he represented, and each must make the effort not only to present his own case but to understand the difficulties and needs of all the others, if agreemnt was to be reached. To many, no doubt, the conference was a first object lesson, bringing home the value of international conferences in general. The opening ceremony took place in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. Here a brilliant gathering of diplomats from all countries represented in London and other invited guests assembled, as well as between 200 and 300 international journalists, prepared to flash news of an epoch-making gathering to all parts of the world.

"Little America's" Geologist

At Little America, Byrd's headquarters in the antarctic, all is eager expectancy for the breaking up of the ice which will allow ships to come through and the party to set sail for home once more.

Dr. Lawrence Gould, leader of the expedition's geological party, which has been absent from headquarters for some time on an exploring expedition of its own, has made some important discoveries. The most interesting from a layman point of view was the discovery near Mount Betty, at the foot of a glacier, of a pile of rocks evidently arranged by human hands. It was the cairn built by Capt. Roald Amundsen, 18 years ago, after his great adventure on foot to the south pole. In the cairn was a five-gallon can of kerosene, two small packages of matches and a tin can in which a note was found. Dr. Gould took the note as a souvenir, leaving another, giving a brief account of the Byrd expedition, in its place.

Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize

The Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize is made "for meritorious service of a public character looking toward the establishment of peace throughout the world." The 1929 medal with $25,000 in cash has been awarded to the League of Nations "for 10 years of service in the cause of world peace."

This is the first time that the award has been made to an organization rather than to an individual. In 1924 it went to an Englishman, Viscount Cecil, one of the founders of the League of Nations. In 1926, it went to an American, Elihu Root, for his work in connection with the World Court. And in 1929 it was awarded to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, after his flights to Europe and South America, which did so much to further the cause of international good will.

The Mail Bag

Pomona, California

Dear Editor:

I want to express my gratitude for the Mail Bag. I have made a friend in Germany and should like to have many more letters from boys in any country. I can read answers in German and French, but I must write in English. I am 18 years old.

I am interested in travel and out of the way places, also in aviation. I am studying now for my mechanic's license and to go abroad next summer to study engine types and then I will try to get a job as a designer. Henry S.

Berne, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I often thought of writing before. I live in Berne. It is a beautiful large city built on a half island. Berne has many wonderful old and new buildings. In Berne is also the House of Parliament, as it is the seat of our Government.

There are many hills and mountains and lakes in our canton. The best known are: Jungfrau, Mönch and Eiger. They have everlasting snow, and are visited by many hundreds of Americans every year. The highest railway of the world leads up to the Jungfrau. It is built inside the mountain through rocks and the terminal station is inside a glacier. From the hotel you have the most beautiful view of mountains and valley and when it is clear you can overlook almost the whole of Switzerland. I should like very much to correspond with girls in any country. I am 16 years old and am sending best greetings to all.

Agnes H.

Port au Prince, Haiti

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I should like to hear from some girl my age. I am an American girl, 13 years old, and have traveled quite a lot. My home is in Chicago. From Chicago we went to Denver, Colorado, and stayed there about two years and a half. Then, my father, being in the United States Marine Corps, we were ordered to San Diego, Calif. Then we went to Los Angeles and to San Francisco. From there we went to Honolulu, Hawaii, and stayed there two years. Then we went to Quantico, Va., and from there down here.

I enjoy reading "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and "In the Lighter Vein." I also like "Odds and Ends" and the Young Folks' Page.

Edith N.

Houston, Texas.

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the Monitor. It is used here quite extensively as a reference in the public schools, colleges, and libraries.

I am 17 years of age and a senior in high school. My favorite sports are swimming, basketball, and tennis. Football is quite a favorite sport down here also. There are four high schools in the city, and there are keen contests between them in all sports.

Houston is the largest city in Texas and has an inland seaport connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a channel 50 miles long. There are many industries along the ship channel, and ships of all nations bring their cargoes into port.

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I hope to gain many correspondents. I should like to hear from girls near my age from anywhere, and will answer all letters received. Katie J.

Sanderstead, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I have not written to the Mail Bag before, but I find it very interesting reading the letters from different parts of the world. I have one correspondent in Paris, whom I obtained through school.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School regularly, and should like to correspond with boys about 16 in China, Japan, Africa, and America. I play the flute and my favorite subject is geography. Norman G.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor: I enjoy the Monitor very much and was just looking for an article which I might use for history. I have also been looking for clipings from Spanish-speaking countries. These clipppings are to be given to a Spanish student to help her to raise her grade in the subject. My desire was to take another year of Spanish, but because of the lack of students who wished to take it, the subject was not offered this year.

I have been anxiously waiting for a letter in the Mail Bag from a girl who speaks Spanish as I would greatly enjoy an attempt to correspond in Spanish. Lois B.

[Is there not one of our girl readers, who speaks Spanish, who would like to write to Lois?—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

The work of the Mail Bag is very interesting and don't you think that behind it is youth looking for World Friendship? I am interested in forestry, and would like to hear from boys up in the north and northwestern states. Don't you think that forestry is a decided element in America and that the conservation and preservation of our forests should be impressed upon the minds of children as well as on their fathers and mothers? Conrad M.

[Yes, certainly, Conrad. And did you read the articles on "Guardians of Our Great Forest Reserve" published recently on the Young Folks' Page?—Ed.]

Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

I am a girl living in the Hawaiian Islands, but am not an Hawaiian. I am an orphan of Portuguese parents. I live with a Norwegian family—Americans now, of course—who treat me like their own daughter. This is the first real home I ever had.

We have several pets—a dog, canary birds, pigeons, and chickens. The dog likes to be in the house with us. He is also very fond of swimming, and likes to go riding. When he sees his mistress going out, he jumps in the air and sings with all his might. He usually strikes the wrong key, so it doesn't sound so sweet. We have eight canary birds and they are kept in a big cage made by the master of the house. We also have five big pigeons. There are four small ones and they are learning to fly. I love to watch them picking at one another.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I have learned many things which I never knew before. The children in my class are very nice. I also go to the Wednesday services. I like to listen to the testimonies. I should like to correspond with girls about 15 years old.

Hazel S.

[How happy you must be, Hazel, to have found a real home!—Ed.]

Utica, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I want to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor, and especially for that wonderful Avenue of Friendship, the Mail Bag. I have read many of the very interesting letters printed in its columns, and also of the fine friends that have been made through this correspondence. I am writing this in the hope of making some, too.

Ice skating and swimming are the sports I am most interested in. I like snowshoeing too, although I seem to make more than the usual quota of tumbles. Our house is very pleasantly situated near a park where we can picnic, hike and play tennis to our heart's content in summer, and skate and slide in winter. Music is a part of our home life and is indispensable.

Last year my two brothers, sister and I started a string quartet which has been great fun. My brother and sister, who are younger than I, and myself play the violin, while my youngest brother plays the 'cello.

In the Utica Free Academy, where I am a sophomore, I am studying French. This language is very beautiful, both to read and speak, and I anticipate the time when I may be able to speak it fluently. Although I haven't studied French very long, I should like to correspond with someone in France, and I am sure I could puzzle out the letters with the aid of a French dictionary.

I am 14 years old and should love to correspond with any girl, anywhere. As I like to get letters, but am aware that they must be answered, I promise to be very prompt in replying to any I may receive.

Lorena Starr.

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is Thanksgiving Day, and one of the things I'm most grateful for, is our Monitor. For use in school, for pure enjoyment, and for good clean news, there is none to compare with it. The Home Forum page is wonderful, and the One Minute Biographies help in so many ways. The recent articles on South America have proved to be very valuable. I have made 13 friends through the Mail Bag, and am learning about places all over the world. I am 17, a senior in high school, and have many opportunities to use advice sent by my Mail Bag friends. Frances R.

[Frances' letter was as you see, written some time ago.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Frances O. (12), Swampscott, Mass.—From Girl Guides or Girl Scouts.

Jane T. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in stamp collecting and outdoor sports.

Muriel W. (14), Wynnewood, Pa.

Betty A. (15), New York, N. Y.—Exchange stamps and post cards.

Lydia B. (15), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Correspond in French.

Betty M. (15), Beacon, N. Y.—Interested in books, dramatics and swimming.

Elizabeth P. (17), Oakland, Calif.

Rosemary T. (18), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in fashion designing.

Uva K. (20), Dayton, Wash.—Studying Spanish.

Winifred S., Spencerport, N. Y.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Helen W., Vancouver, B. C.; Ramona H., Beaverton, Ore.; Barbara Ann R., McGregor, Ia.; Ethel M., Pleasantville, N. Y.; Martha Jand T., Los Angeles, Calif.; Elona DeL. Fairfax, S. D.; Louise B., Marie W. and Marion K., Tulsa, Okla.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

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THE HOME FORUM

Old and New England

AS I was sitting here at my window just now, looking out at a snow-bright hillside in Connecticut, there stood up suddenly before me the clear image of a very different scene. Above the drifts of the snow I saw tall grasses blowing; the leafless trees were clothed all at once with foliage, abundant and murmuring in an imagined zephyr; where there had been only the long, bleak slopes I saw green pastures waving with daisy-heads where cattle waded and drowsed. Imposed upon the rough, crude landscape before me—a landscape which, although I love it dearly, I can never quite discover my reasons for loving—there lay an ordered, a thoughtful and a deeply humanized beauty such as only long centuries of steady calculation and care can produce. As when one image fades slowly into another on a movie screen so that for an instant the two seem fused, I was looking at a scene in old England through a scene characteristic of the new, and both of these were for a moment vividly distinct.

An odd trick of thought this is, and one which I have no reason to suppose is peculiar to my own experience. It is often very much as though time were suddenly intruding into space, so that it makes one think of current theories concerning the fourth dimension. I may be reading a book about astronomy, all my attention focused and rapt away in unimaginable distances, when instantly, for no reason that I can discover, the grotesquely painted gorges of the Grand Canyon yawn before me. Or it may be that I am groping my way among verbal rhythms in an effort to find an exactly fitting expression for some thought or mood, and all at once I see the great Piazza of St. Mark in Venice dazzling in the sunlight and hear the day-long shuffle of feet there and the murmur of its incessant voices. Thus I have no need of John Keats's injunction: "Ever let the Fancy roam." While my attention is wholly absorbed in other tasks, Fancy wanders where she likes on perfectly independent journeys, and she brings me back strange news.

Yet there is a discernible reason for the shift of vision that I have just experienced. I have a notion that it may have been caused by a sense of contrast. The Connecticut hill at which I have been staring for the last hour and more is bare, bleak, ascetic, a study in brown and silver. All the moisture in the air above it has been frozen into crystals, and the gray sky is charged with snow. The scene that I have imposed upon this, on the other hand, is all green and gold and blue; instead of being ascetic and bare it is opulent, lush, overflowing with color. Yes; I think that Fancy must have flown backward in time and crossed the ocean chiefly in order to escape the monotone of this New England winter. And certainly she could have chosen no lovelier place of pilgrimage than the village of Woodeaton, three miles across the fields from Oxford.

The contrasts that are brought out by this little experience are both interesting in themselves and, I think, significant. They remind me of several important matters, not always sufficiently considered, about the two countries concerned—matters which, if we could get them well understood by English people and Americans alike, would help toward a wider and deeper understanding. For one thing, it must always be remembered when one looks at a countryside in New England that the task of humanizing this landscape has been left half done, the workers having been called away for a time to other concerns. They may come back, they may yet finish their work here; and then will be the time for more exact comparisons. Meanwhile, the landscape of New England—even in Connecticut—simply cannot compete with that of southern England in finished artistic beauty. It has qualities of its own, to be sure, in which it is supreme, but it is not a completed work of art. In Oxfordshire, on the contrary, men have been concentrating their treasure and their affection for centuries upon very restricted bits of territory, and what they have worked out is the product of innumerable lingering touches. Generation after generation has asked what one thing more could be done to adorn and to enhance the glory of some single beloved spot. It has been as though some patient painter had had only a single small canvas upon which to record the best thoughts and imaginings that came to him in many years. In America there has always been a superfluity of canvases.

Going to Woodeaton, I remember, was always a little like going to see a picture—one that we recalled most vividly and yet wished to see it at frequent intervals, perhaps chiefly so as to make sure that it had not been changed. If a tree had been felled or the position of a haystack slightly changed we should have known it at first glance, and we should have resented the alteration as an attack upon a thing that had been perfect. Whether one went out from Oxford through Old Marston or came down the hill from Islip, the approaches to the village, though beautiful, never lessened the surprise one felt when he rounded the last bend of the lane and saw Woodeaton lying there among her sleepy pastures on either side of the road "paved with afternoon." It was like the first glimpse of the Venus de Milo at the Louvre, glimmering at the end of her long vista, a piece of perfection.

A village such as Woodeaton may give the effect of a work of art for the simple reason that it often is in fact just that; and Woodeaton shows that such a work of art may now and then be a masterpiece. The eighteenth century house, the fourteenth century church, the dozen cottages that were old when Shakespeare was a boy at Stratford, the tiny green, the village pound, the well, the tall elms, the haystacks, the rooks in the branches overhead, even the ducks that careered about the surface of the tiny pond, were parts of one harmony, had their several places in one composition such as Constable or Gainsborough might have thought out for himself. So strong was the sense of ripeness and perfection that one had in gazing at the village that it often seemed as though the addition of one rook to the colony that cawed in the elms or the subtraction of one duck from the flock that swam the pool would introduce a note of defect. The colors of the haystacks toned with the lichens of the church roof, and the thatched cottages were in exact harmony with the noble tufted elms. Elsewhere in the world was aspiration at the best. Here was attainment.

The thought of hiring one of these thatched cottages and of settling down there in Woodeaton for a dozen years or so was of course inevitable. One played with this thought as he sat beneath the great elm by the pound, and one recalled it when he was far away in London. I recall it at this moment, sitting by my window in Connecticut and looking out over a bleak hillside. There is a kind of quiet in that English village such as I think I shall never find on the western side of the Atlantic—and I, as it happens, am found of quiet. There is a feeling of the past in Woodeaton, and a mark of tradition everywhere, such as no village in America has ever yet shown. It happens that I feel more at home in the past than in the present, and tradition is to me one of the most precious of human treasures. And yet here I am in Connecticut, glad to be here and assured that for me at least this place is somehow better.

The beauty of Connecticut is comparatively haphazard. It has not been provided for, no one has ever thought it out in advance and taken steps to produce it. Rather, it gives the effect of an improvisation. In Connecticut, also, the landscape has to be taken apart once a year and then put together again. This requires more effort on the part of man and nature, but it produces many pictures in the place of the one that Woodeaton has, fading and glowing alternately. There is a variety here and an audacity such as southern England, in all her glory that is the product of a thousand years, knows little of. And there is a kind of poetry, as yet unphrased in human language and uncaught by any brush, in this rude violent land. It is less pampered and more ascetic. New England is not a finished picture. I doubt whether she will ever be a picture of any sort. But she is already very like the wistful dreaming heart of man, full of memories and electric with aspirations beyond her powers. I am not at all concerned, therefore, that Connecticut should try to make Woodeatons of her own—not only because this would be impossible but because there is no virtue in mere repetition. Perhaps the beauty of New England must always fall short of that sheer ripe perfection, as of a picture, that one admires in the counties of southern England; but in that case there will still be open to her the beauty of incompleteness, of endless aspiration, which commands our devotion no less and our love perhaps even more than beauty of other kinds.

O. S.

New Horizons

Today's horizon is inviting me
To venture forth in quest of that which lies
Beyond its rim. It hints enticingly
Of fame, of valiant deeds and high emprise.
The lure of the unseen is beckoning,
And with my anchor raised and sails unfurled
I wait the fair winds that are hastening
To waft me to the far ports of the world.

I watch with misty eyes the home shores fade,
But joy leaps in my heart as I behold
The golden sheen that on my sails is laid—
A prophesy of conquest to the bold—
And eagerly I scan the open sea
For New Horizons that are calling me.

WALTER ALDRICH TENNEY.

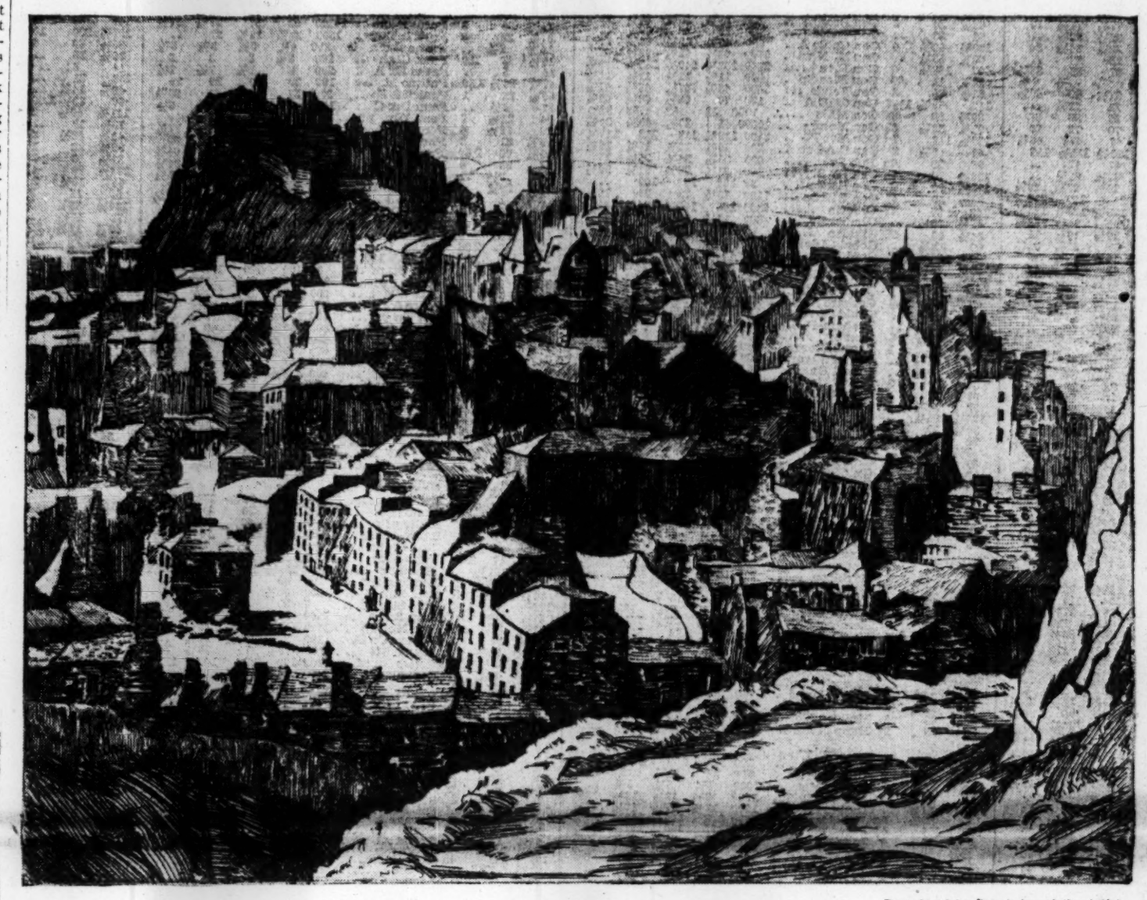
The Old Town

IN Mr. Crozier's etching, we gain an original impression of Edinburgh from Salisbury Crags in the Kings Park—that wild open space within the city's boundaries. A road which runs along the Salisbury Crags was much frequented by David Hume and Sir Walter Scott. The latter makes one of his characters say: "If I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage, it would be that wild path winding round the foot of that high belt of semicircular rocks, called Salisbury Crags (Craigs), and marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the southeastern side of the city of Edinburgh. The prospect in its general outline commands a close built, high-piled city, stretching itself out beneath, which to a romantic imagination may be supposed to represent that of a dragon. . . . This path used to be my favorite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favorite author or a new subject of study."

Many more modern writers have written since Sir Walter's day. W. E. Henley, the friend and contemporary of R. L. Stevenson, sings:

Above the Crags that fade and gloom
Starts the bare knee of Arthur's Seat;
Ridged high against the evening bloom,
The Old Town rises, street on street. . . .

The artist has given in his etching a fine impression of the ridges of the old town rising up to the castle.



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Edinburgh From Salisbury Crags. From an Etching by William Crozier.

A Study in Silver

Winter has come to my young cherry tree.
There she is standing covered with snow,
A web in her hair of a white filigree
And the delicate curve of an old cameo.

See how she waits so proud and so slim,
For the lips of the wind, like a small silver flute;
And hear her tinkling in time with the hymn
That flows through the strings of her crystalline lute.

The north wind shall blow and the west wind shall blow,
But she will welcome the ice and the sleet,
For she fashions a diadem out of the snow,
And silvery sandals to gleam on her feet.

ANNE HARLEY.

Delighting in Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DICTIONARY gives several meanings of the word "delight," one of which is, "To take active pleasure." Is there anything but good that mankind can safely, freely, and abundantly delight in?

Someone may ask, How is one to take pleasure, to delight, in good, when evil, in the form of poverty, sickness, sorrow, and sin seems to be so prevalent in human experience? The answer to this question is a simple, convincing one. Even when fear, sorrow, and almost constant ills of the flesh seem to torment one most, it is possible to realize that they are neither right nor necessary. In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God made all things good, Sin, sorrow, and lack are not good. Since they are not good, God did not make them, and humanity therefore need not experience them.

The world has long borne its self-imposed weight of trouble. Mankind has more or less submissively bowed itself under the heavy cross of suffering, sometimes making of the joyous, uplifting teachings of the Master a burdensome ritual, quite at variance with the message that Christ Jesus came to bring.

On that starlit night in Bethlehem did not the angels sing a message of good cheer? To be joyous, then, to take active pleasure in living, is not an artificial attitude, to be assumed upon occasions. True abiding joyousness is the direct outcome of the patient overcoming of undesirable human traits and tendencies, the persistent surmounting of seemingly impossible obstacles, the daily denial of any power apart from God, good, the daily demonstration of Godlikeness. When one reaches the place in his thinking where the great fact that Jesus taught his followers, namely, that "there is none good but one, that is, God," becomes clear to him, he is ready understandingly to delight in good, to take active pleasure in God's infinite blessings.

It is helpful and highly illuminating to ponder God's goodness; His watchful, tender care; His ever-presence; His abounding love. In the face of such goodness surely one cannot approach God fearfully; rather should one take delight in the Father's love, which is so great that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His mindful care.

Students of Christian Science delight in good because they know that God is good. In all her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out how right, how joyous, an experience it is to be willing confidently to take up one's daily cross and carry it triumphantly, regardless of whether the road one is traveling leads over rugged mountains of spiritual striving or through green valleys of quietness and peace.

Christian Scientists delight in studying the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in which Mrs. Eddy has elucidated the teachings of Christ Jesus. Through applying these teachings they are able to heal themselves and others of discordant conditions of thought that have resulted in diseased bodies, discouraged hearts, impoverished, unhappy homes, sick business conditions, and numerous other deplorable human experiences. Is it any wonder that Christian Scientists are learning to delight more and more in good, realizing and experiencing that God is eternally blessing His children?

If one is not experiencing this blessing, he has not really learned how to delight in good. In the first line of the Preface to Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." It is this immediate blessing that Christian Scientists are delighting in, the same good that the Psalmist recognized and claimed when he sang the beautiful words of the thirty-seventh psalm, "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."

Confidently, then, Christian Scientists delight in the goodness of God, in His all-enfolding, all-encircling love; in His rod, which guides them back to the straight path if they mistakenly stray from the fold; in the understanding of God as All-power and All-presence; in the teachings of Christ Jesus and of his faithful follower, Mrs. Eddy; in the realization that, as she writes (*ibid.*, p. 37), "It is possible,—yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

Delighting in good, the earnest student of this practical religion is able to see with increasing clearness that everything that God made is in reality, as He pronounced it, "good," and that it is the work of mankind to learn to apply this inspiring truth.

The following words of a loved hymn are as beacon-lights of encouragement, lighting the way to fuller understanding:

"O Lord, I would delight in Thee,
And on Thy care depend:
To Thee in every trouble flee,
My best, my only Friend!
When all material streams are dried,
Thy fullness is the same;
May I with this be satisfied,
And glory in Thy name."

From "Pet Marjorie's" Journal

"Isabella teaches me every thing I know I am much indebted to her she is learn & witty & sensible. I can but make a poor reward for the services she has done me if I can give her any but I doubt it repent be wise saith the teacher before it be to late Regency bonnets are become very fashionable of late & every gets them save poor me. A Mirtal is a beautiful plant so is a Geramem & Nettel Geramem

"Climbing is a talent which the bear excels in and so does monkey apes & baboons I have been washing my dools cloths to day & I like it very much people who have a good Concience is always happy but those who have a bad one is always unhappy & discontented.

"There is a dog that yels continualy & I pity him to the bottom of my heart indeed I do. Tales of fashionable life are very good storys Isabella compels me to sit down & not to rise till this page is done but it is very near finished only one line to write.

"Yesterday the thunder roared & now and then flashes of lightning was seen to-day but to-day there is no such thing & far from it, for it is very warm sunny & mild. The Monkey gets as many visitors as For my cousins. Nobody can be happy that has guilt on his mind.

"Grandeur and Magnificence makes one Proud & Insolent Peevish & petish these make us miserable & unhappy besides people will hate us & abhor us & dispise us We should get the better of our passion & not let then get the better of us.

"Osian's poems are most beautiful I am very strong and robust & not of the delicate sex

"Nor of the fair but of the deficent in looks.

"People who are deficient in looks can make up for it by virtue I am very fond of the Arabian nights entertainments & wish to read the tales of the Genie. Silver & Gould is presous I am fair as the sun & beautiful as the moon. I hear many people speak about the Exebition an I long very much to behold it but I have to little money to pay the expence. Queen street is a very gay one & so is Princes streat for all the lads and lases besides bucks and begars parade there. Tomsons him to the seasons is most elegant & most beautifull & so is young Celidon and his Emelia but is melancholy and distressing poor man his fate was a dismale he was an unhappy lover Mr. Burn writs a beautifull song on Mr Cunhaming whose wife deserted him truly it is a most beautifull one.

"I like to read the Fabulous historys about the historys of Robin Dickey flapsay & Peccay & it is very amuseing for some were good birds and others bad Peccay was the most dutifull & obedient to her parents....

"In the New whole duty of men that says that familly prayer should be well attended to I should like to see a play very much for I never saw one in all my life & don't believe I ever shall but I hope I can be content without going to one I can be quite hapy without my desire be granted People should set others an exampal of doing good for every body is happy that doeth good—From the Journal of Marjorie Fleming, in "Marjorie Fleming," by L. MACBEAN and DR. JOHN BROWN.

The Peace Tower

(The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa)

O finger of radiance, touching a star—
Bright column of silver, upreaching afar—
May all the wide world hear the sound of thy bells
And echo the gladness thy carillon tells!

Bells of Ottawa—ringing—singing—
Over the starlit plain—
Bells of Ottawa—ringing—bringing—
Joy to the world again!

O grant us thy faith, dispelling our fears—
O grant us thy hope, which has lived through the years—
O grant us thy love. Let thy bells bravely ring,
And grant us their peace—that we, too, may sing!

Bells of Ottawa—ringing—singing—
Over the starlit plain—
Bells of Ottawa—ringing—bringing—
Peace to the world again!

O'er mountains, in beauty, thy swift chimes are heard—
They ring, silver-clear, like the song of a bird.
By the voice of thy chimes may the nations be drawn.
O grant them to hear the true notes of the dawn
Of peace on the earth—and good will toward men.
O ring it, ye chimes—again—and again!
"Peace on the earth!"—more precious than gold—
"And good will to men!"—the sweet story of old.

Bells of Ottawa—ringing—bringing—
The glorious story retold—
Bells of Ottawa—ringing—singing—
The same sweet story of old!

IDA GERTRUDE EVERSON.

Agamenticus

Five or six miles from the village I left the road that leads down to the sea and turned off toward the hill called Agamenticus. From some high land which has to be crossed first there is a fine view of the northern country with the procession of mountains, of which Mt. Washington is captain, ranged in marching order on the horizon. Saddleback and its comrades in Deerfield and Strafford brought up the rear, and they were all pale blue in the afternoon light. . . .

Once over the hills there came in sight a long narrow pond which lies at the foot of Agamenticus; and as I passed the saw-mill at the lower end by the bridge I saw a well-worn sled track on the ice, and I had too strong a temptation to follow it to be resisted. The pond seemed like a river, the distance was not great across from shore to shore, and the banks were high and irregular and covered in most places with pines. I had heard that there was a good deal of logging going on in the region, and it was the best possible chance to get into a swampy tract of country which is inaccessible in summer, and which I have always wished to explore. For perhaps three quarters of a mile I went up the pond, often between the rows of logs which were lying on the ice waiting for the time when they would melt their way into the water and float down to be sawed. I found a cross track which led in the direction I wished to take, and once in the woods there was no wind, and the air was still and clear and sweet with the cold resinous odor of the trees. . . . The woods were almost still, only the blue jays cried once or twice and sometimes a lump of snow would fall from the bough of a tall pine down through the branches of the lower trees. There were a great many rabbit tracks, those odd clover-leaf marks, deep in the light snow which had fallen the night before, and there were partridge tracks around some bushes to which a few dried berries were still clinging, but the creatures themselves were nowhere to be seen. . . .

I caught now and then a glimpse of the top of Agamenticus as I drove through the woods that bright winter day, and I wished it were possible for any one, not a practiced mountain climber, to scramble up through the drifts and over the icy ledges. I should like to see the winter landscape, the wide-spread country, the New Hampshire mountains, and the sea; for one can follow the coast line from Gloucester on Cape Ann to Portland with one's unaided eyesight; so well planted is this hill which might be called the watch-tower on the western gates of Maine. . . .

The last sight I had of the mountain the top of it was bright where the last flicker of the clear, yellow sunset touched it, but in the lowlands where I was the light was out, and the wind had gone down with the sun, and the air was still and sharp. The long cold winter night had begun. The lamps were lit and the fires were blazing in all the houses as I hurried home.—From "Country By-Ways," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

Van Dyck, the Pupil

According to the registers of the guild, Anthony Van Dyck passed under the tuition of Van Balen in 1609, when he was ten years old.

The glory of Rubens was then rising to its zenith, and speedily inflamed the desire of the ambitious boy to become one of the great master's pupils. To this end he studied with unremitting diligence, and rapidly mastered the elementary branches, while his eager eyes watched the eagle flight of Rubens's fame and honor. At the expiration of four or five years he made an attempt to be enrolled among the great master's pupils, and his aspirations were warmly seconded by his sagacious parents. He had the good fortune to meet with the approval of Rubens, who freely admitted him to the studio.

Anthony was not unmindful of the high favor which had been shown him, and his desire to merit this condescension, as well as his love of art, moved him to constant and concentrated labors. The master marked the fruits of his diligence and appreciation, and taught the lad with especial care . . . with the fruits of his own long experience. He soon promoted him to the duty of making miniature drawings from his own great paintings, which, since they were to be used for the engravers to work upon, needed to reproduce the subtlest expressions of those famous works.

That Van Dyck was highly esteemed by his fellow-pupils, as well as by his master, is proven by the following anecdote. Rubens was accustomed, after the labors of the day were over, to mount his horse and ride out into the country . . . to seek fresh sources of inspiration. During these times his pupils would often beg or bribe the old servant Valveken, who guarded the inner painting-room, to admit them to see the works on which the master was engaged. One day, while they were thronging around a freshly painted picture, young Diepenbeck was accidentally pushed against it, and the arm and chin of the Virgin were rubbed out. The young men stood aghast with consternation, and at last Van Hoeck cried out: "Van Dyck is the ablest of us; let him try to repair the damage!" After much hesitation, Anthony set about the work, and in two or three hours he finished it so successfully that even Rubens himself was at first deceived, and believed that it was his own handiwork. When he perceived that another brush than his own had been engaged upon it, he summoned the pupils together, and won from them a frank confession of the accident, with which he was so well pleased and amused that he forwith forgave the offenders.—From "Van Dyck," by M. F. SWEETSER.

A Baby Sea Lion

We had difficulty in landing on North Island, where the eroded coast seemed to be a succession of little promontories, rock-bound coves, and black caverns into which one could see by light reflected from the swirling foam below. Spires, tunnels, arches, and all manner of embattlements decorated the huge granite blocks that had separated from the main island, and each of these islets was gleaming with nesting piqueros. While we were leaping ashore from the bouncing boat, lobos were feeding and roaring close by, a pair of penguins were making love on an adjacent rock, and black oyster-catchers were standing on the tips of the neighboring points and watching us with startling saffron-yellow eyes. . . .

The western border of North Island passed all power of description for savage and chaotic beauty. It was a region in which rock and ocean and sky were intimately mingled, and the ensemble was filled with tens of thousands of white piqueros, slaty Inca terns, and other exquisite birds. From the edge of one part of the cliff we looked down into a cove, the water of which was transparent to the bottom. A natural breakwater of jagged rocks kept it relatively free from the swell and at the same time made it inaccessible to boats. The surrounding cliffs sheltered it from the wind, and offered no pathway of descent that any beast except a lizard might have used. The virgin beach below was occupied by a lone and sleepy penguin, and the slope at the foot of the cliff was black with basking Inca terns. Half way toward the crest of the precipice a niche extended all the way around the horse-shoe curve, and this, the boxtier of a splendid amphitheatre, was crowded with piqueros on their nests. In the center of the cove was the actor—a baby sea-lion chasing his tail. Around and around this aquatic buffoon whirled, first to the right, then to the left, and whenever he came to the surface, a cloud of hovering terns would concentrate about the spot of broken water.—From "Bird Islands of Peru," by ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY.

Some One

So one came knocking
At my wee, small door;
Some one came knocking
I'm sure—sure—sure.
I listened, I opened,
I looked to left and right,
But naught there was a-stirring
In the still, dark night.
Only the busy beetle
Tap-tapping in the wall,
Only from the forest
The screech-owl's call.
Only the cricket whistling
While the dewdrops fall,
So I know not who came knocking,
At all, at all, at all.

—WALTER DE LA MARE, in "Down-Adown-Derry."

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STOCK PRICES RISE IN MORE ACTIVE MARKET

Shorts Rush to Cover—Fox Film a Feature—Harvester and Chemical Issues Up

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NEW YORK — Unchanged money markets, quietness and irregularity in bonds, with the best grade rising, narrow commodity markets and a more active and higher stock market characterized a day which in its main outlines was much as those which have immediately preceded it.

The turnover in stocks rose to approximately 2,800,000 shares, the increase being largely due to excited short covering in a handful of favorites of the bear party. However, the lack of a substantial decline for some time past, the gradually strengthening tone of the market and the tendency for trading to spread out on price rallies fits in well with the more encouraging nature of reports received from industry and trade.

Shorts Run to Cover

Steel was consistently strong throughout and did much to hearten the bulls who find the small volume and the lack of follow-up on the rallies a severe test of their patience. As a group, the farm implements continued to work higher, while most of the food shares, the amusements and the chemicals advanced.

Chemicals and particularly Industrial Alcohol, moved sharply against the shorts who had rather a free hand in the group yesterday. The amusement group was stimulated for a time by the gyrations in Fox, the movement in which was based on conferences held today among the interested parties with the idea, presumably, of averting a receivership.

Trading in Fox accounted for more than 10 per cent of the total volume, but before the close the wildness of the stock proved to be an unsettling influence on the market as a whole. An overcrowded short interest in Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck also took the easiest course leading to relief and those issues were bid up more than two points each.

Business machine stocks moved ahead, their sponsor making much of the current reports that buying has improved on the impetus the business recession has given to substitution of machinery for manual labor. Rails and utility shares were inactive. Corner stocks moved up on failure of the price cut bomb to explode.

The bond market remained in the doldrums today, unable to shake off the lethargy that has held it since last week. Aside from a new small municipal loans, there was no new financing.

Prices were moderately firm in the early trading on a small volume of business. Foreign bonds found lighter inquiry, but the trend was again toward the unside with French 7½s assuming the leadership.

The money markets were without important changes. Call funds appeared in ample supply, while the demand for time accommodations was dull. United States Government securities, which closely reflect tendencies in money rates, were mixed. The Fourth Libertys made a small advance, but the 3½s eased.

Rails steadied a trifle, and there was a fair demand for Canadian Pacific 4s, Rock Island refunding 4s, Burlington 4½s and St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s and prior lien 4s at not much variation in price. Western Maryland 4s and Long Island 4s declined on minor sales. The New York City tractions strengthened.

Industrials and utilities were virtually featureless. United States Rubber 5s were firm on a moderate turnover, while Chile Copper 5s sold off slightly. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965, when issued, decreased in activity, fluctuating narrowly. Schulco 6½s, which had a sharp rally early in the week, made an 8-point spurt.

Convertibles were less active than some of the more seasoned types of issues. American Telephone 4½s rose nearly a point.

The English Bank Rate

Failure of the Bank of England to lower its discount rate was a mild disappointment, not so much here as in London. An examination of this week's statement of the Bank of England brings up the question of why the matter is being delayed.

Perhaps the answer is that the Bank is still apprehensive over gold shipments, particularly in view of the ability of Berlin to take the open market metal last Tuesday, and that a lower rate in London without a corresponding reduction on this side might pull gold to New York. If that be the correct view, doubtless when action does come it will be simultaneous in London and New York.

Certainly the current position of the British bank is the strongest that it has been in a long while. Gold holdings have risen to £157,288,000, and the ratio has jumped to 51.8 per cent, as compared with 46.7 per cent a week ago. The ratio is now the highest since June, 19, 1929, when it was 55.8 per cent, and compares with a 49.15 per cent ratio for the Bank of France.

During the last week sterling futures have gradually crept up to spot quotations, and now the discount on one, two and three months futures is averaging one-sixteenth of a cent. At the first of the year the discount was as much as a full cent on the pound. This is taken as an indication that the exchange market expects a stable sterling rate for some time regardless of bank rate changes.

Foreign currencies were not much excited by the failure of the Bank of England's discount rate to go up. Sterling recovered part of its previous loss and francs also were a bit firmer, but activity was small.

Money rates here were unchanged. Call money went through its daily performance of opening at 4½ per cent at 9:40 and dropping to 4 per cent at 12:10. Funds were available at a concession outside the exchange.

Fox Shorts Cornered

A coup in Fox stock was the feature of the market. Constant pounding of the issues by the bears over the last few weeks has resulted in the accumulation of an unusually large short interest. Meanwhile the management 4s and Long Island 4s declined on minor sales. The New York City tractions strengthened.

Buying orders poured in and once in sight of 30 the stock jumped about two or three points at a time. It struck a high of 34, at which price it was up 11¾ points.

The excited market bore most of the earmarks of what is known as a "technical corner." The squall in Fox started a covering movement in radio and other stocks of that class, and for a time brought considerable trading in the group.

WORLD ZINC OUTPUT

World output of slab zinc amounted to 136,988 short tons (2000 pounds) in December, compared 130,940 tons in November and 137,120 tons in December, 1928, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Total output for 1929 amounted to 1,611,810 tons, compared with 1,576,578 tons in 1928.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 22
57⅞	34¾	..	Abitibi	500	37⅝	35¾	37⅝	36⅞
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	200	73¼	71	73¼	71¾
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	2900	25¾	24½	25¾	24¾
35⅝	19	2	Adams Mill	200	23	23	23	..
104¾	7	..	Adv-Rumely	6700	18¾	16	18¾	15½
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	6360	40	32⅝	38	32⅝
4⅞	⅝	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
223⅞	77	3	Air Reduc	10100	125¾	119¾	125	120
48⅝	18⅛	2½g	Airway El	400	28	27¾	28	27⅞
11¾	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	300	8	8	8	8
25	5	..	Albany PWP	1200	10¾	8⅞	10	..
56½	17	..	Alleghany	15800	26⅝	25½	26¼	25⅝
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	700	99¾	99	99¼	98¾
354⅜	197	6g	Allied Chem	200	267½	265	267½	265½
75½	35½	3	Allis-Chal	9400	56¾	52⅞	56¾	53½
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28
157	65	2½	Am Bk Note	1600	80⅜	78½	79	78⅝
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
60¼	34½	..	Am Beet S pf	200	39½	39½	39½	..
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	43¼	42¾	43¼	42⅞
34⅜	4¼	..	Am Br Bov	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
104	48⅜	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	62	62	62	62⅝
184½	86	4g	Am Can	12100	125½	123	124⅜	123⅞
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	79⅞	79	79	79½
81⅝	27	2g	Am Chicle	200	40½	40	40½	39¾
55	20	1.60g	Am Com Alc	5600	28⅞	28	28½	27⅝
98½	23	..	Am European	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	50100	94¼	90⅝	92¾	92⅜
108¾	101½	7	Am & FP 7	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	107¾
107	86¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	97¾	97	97⅜	..
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	29	29	29	..
54	29	3g	Am Ice	400	37¾	37½	37¾	37⅜
96¾	29½	2g	Am Int Corp	300	38	37	37	37
136	90	8	Am Loco	200	100¾	99½	100⅜	99¼
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	112¾	113⅜	113¾	113½
81⅜	31½	7	Am Metals	400	45	44⅜	45	44
98⅛	58	7	Am Nat G pf	30	67	65	67	67
17⅜	⅜	..	Am Piano	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
175⅝	64¼	1g	Am Pw&Lt	1260	84⅜	83½	84¼	84¼
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	..
84¾	72⅝	5	Am P&L pf st	100	82½	82½	82½	..
53⅞	28	1½	Am Radiat	12300	34⅝	33⅜	34¼	34
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	200	22	22	22	..
144⅝	60	2½	Am Roll Mill	700	88	87	88	86½
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
74¾	44	3	Am Saf Raz	200	62	61¼	62	60⅝
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	200	29¼	21¾	22½	..
112⅞	70	8	Am Ship Bld	30	86	86	86	86
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	3000	72	70	72	70
79⅝	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	48	47	47¾	46⅞
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	111½	111½	111½	112
85	40	3g	Am Stores	900	47	47	47	..
94⅜	56	..	Am Sugar	200	63¼	62¼	62¼	..
32⅝	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	60	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	3500	220	218½	220	219
181	115	8	Am Type	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	125½
199	5	1g	Am Wat W	1400	94⅞	91½	94¼	92⅜
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	400	11	10⅞	11	11
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	900	31½	31	31½	31½
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	3700	15¾	14⅜	15⅜	15
89¾	45	3	Anac Wire	100	42	42	42	40
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	18800	73⅜	70½	72⅜	70⅝
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	43¼	42⅝	43¼	42½
68⅞	30	3	Andes Cop	200	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	200	29¼	28¾	29	25
85	75	..	Armour D pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	200	61¾	61	61	..
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
70⅞	20½	1½	Art Metals	100	28	28	28	..
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	2300	34¼	32	33⅝	32
107	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	90	90	90	..
47¼	34½	2	Asso Oil	30	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35½
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	1300	231⅛	228	231⅞	227⅞
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅜
209⅝	161	10	Atl Coast L	100	168¾	168¼	168½	170
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
77⅞	30	1½	Atl Refin	2500	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	36¼
106½	90	6	Atlas Pwd pf	40	102	102	102	..
514	120	4g	Auburn Auto	200	18	8	180	186
11⅝	3¼	5⅝	Austin N	400	4½	4½	4½	4
42⅞	18	..	Austin N pf	600	30	29⅞	30	30⅛
45⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
50	34	3	Austo Strop A	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
20	4½	..	Aviation	1500	5	4⅞	5	4⅜

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	6700	33½	32⅜	33¼	33¼
125	104½	7	Baldwin pf	30	11	6	114	114
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	2900	17¾	16¾	17½	16⅞
81	75	4	Balt & O pf	50	115	115	115	..
90⅜	55	2½	Bangor & A	300	66½	66½	66½	66¼
33⅜	16	2	Barker Bros	20	20	17½	17½	..
29¼	2½	..	Barnet	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
49	20	2½	Barnsdall A	1400	22¼	21⅝	22	21¾
131	69	4	Beatrice	200	69½	69½	69½	..
17¾	4½	..	Belding H	200	6¼	6	6	6
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	6500	37⅜	35⅜	37¼	35⅜
140⅜	78¼	6	Beth Steel	14400	98⅜	96⅜	98	96⅞
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel p	4000	126⅜	126¼	126¾	127
136⅜	37	3g	Bohn Alum	3700	49⅛	48	48⅞	47⅞
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A	300	71¾	71½	71⅝	..
66½	53	3	Borden	1300	65¾	64¼	65	64¾
167⅜	26	4	Borg Warner	200	36⅜	36	36⅝	35⅜
63⅜	8½	..	Briggs	1200	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
43½	17⅜	2	Briggs&Stat	1200	23½	23¾	23¼	..
73⅞	14	..	Brockway	300	14	14	14	..
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Edison	900	67¾	66	67	66
240½	99	5	Bkyn Un G	100	138⅝	137	137	..
51½	36	3	Brown Shoe	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
68⅝	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	400	15½	14½	15⅜	14¾
44⅝	31½	3	Bruns&Bal pf	200	44	44	44	..
42¾	14	1	Bucyrus	200	22½	22⅜	22⅜	..
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	700	35⅞	24¼	25	24
22⅞	8⅛	1	Budd Mfg	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
12¾	5¼	..	Budd Wheel	200	10	9⅞	10	10½
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	1200	34½	34⅛	34⅛	..
34	21¼	3	Bulavo W	300	29½	28	29½	28¼
96⅞	29	.80g	Burroughs	1400	47	45½	47	45½
89⅜	31¼	2g	Bush Term	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	46
110½	74	7	Bush T deb	10	108	108	108	107
118½	105⅞	7	Bush T pf	10	113	113	113	..
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
41	17½	..	Butterick	100	18	18	18	18
192⅞	50	..	Byers	2200	91¾	89½	91¾	89⅜

—C—

136⅝	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	600	82¾	81⅝	82	83
61⅝	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	300	30	29⅛	30	29½
49½	19	3	Campbell	400	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
98¾	45	5	Canada Dry	1300	68⅝	68	68	67¾
266⅞	185	10	Can Pac	2900	201⅝	199	200	199⅝
48⅝	27	2.80	Canfield Mills	200	31½	29	31	..
56⅞	17	..	Capital A Co	100	19½	19½	19½	..
101½	50½	5	Caro C&O st	20	97¾	97¼	97⅝	..
34⅝	29	3	Capitol A pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
61	30¼	3	Caterpillar	500	60⅝	58⅜	60⅝	58¼
467	130	6	Case Thresh	3600	216⅞	209¾	215½	208¼
42¼	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	10	10	10	..
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	100	38	38	38	..
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
59¼	27⅜	2	Cen Alloy	2500	33⅜	32	33½	31⅞
112½	105⅞	7	Cen Alloy pf	40	108	108	108	108
20½	3	..	Century Rib	100	5	5	5	4⅝
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	4600	62	59⅞	62	60¼
32	10⅞	..	Cert-Teed	200	13¼	11½	13¼	..
93	37	4.20	Checker Cab	5400	43¼	41	43¼	40⅞
92	42¾	3	Ches Corp	1900	68¾	68	68	67½
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	300	215¾	212½	215¾	212¾
19¾	4	..	Chi & Alton	200	7	6	6	6¼
25⅜	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	8½	8	8	8⅜
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	1200	45¼	44¾	45	44⅞
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	100	24½	24½	24½	24⅜
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1200	43	42¾	43	42⅞
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1200	43	42¾	43	42⅜
51	45	..	Chi StP M&O	20	40	40	40	..
108½	75	5	Chi & NW	800	85	84¾	85	84⅞
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	3400	25⅜	24	24½	23½
61¾	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	600	53¼	53½	53½	..
143½	101	7	Chi RI	1200	117¾	117	117¾	117
103¼	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	200	102	101¾	102	101¾
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	28	28	28	..
56	25	3	Chick Cot O	700	27	27	27	26½
257⅞	141¼	2.40	Childs	5400	61⅝	59¼	61	59¼
135	26	3	Chrysler	4600	35⅝	34	35½	34⅝
62¾	39½	3.60	City Ice	200	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	..
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	98	98	98	98
27	7¼	1	City Stores	1300	9⅛	8&	8⅞	9
117⅞	25	3	Clark Eq	100	33	33	33	..
72⅝	50	2½	Cluett Ptdy	100	37	37	37	37½
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	3400	141⅝	140½	141¼	140⅞
305⅝	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	50	50	50	49⅜
72¼	10	..	Collins & A	2200	25⅜	24½	24⅜	25⅛
78½	27⅝	..	Colo F&I	5000	44¼	41¼	44¼	40½
72¼	64	4	Colo So 2pf	20	65	65	65	..
104	72	2g	Col Gas	9500	78⅜	77	77½	77
109	95½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106	105⅜	106	106
344	105	5g	Col Carbon	900	175½	172	175	173
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	1900	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
88⅝	16	87	Col Graph	7800	28½	26⅜	28¼	28⅜
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	400	26	25½	26	25⅞
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr pf	10	78	78	78	79
79	28½	1.60g	Com Inv Tr	200	34½	33⅝	38½	38
99	87	6½	Com I 6½%	100	99	89¾	89¾	..
109	96	7	Com Inv 7%	100	100	100	100	..
51⅜	28	3	Com Credit A	200	38	37½	37½	38
63	20¾	1	Com Sol	12800	28⅝	28	28¼	28¼
24¾	10	.60	Smwith & So	13000	15	14⅜	14⅞	15
35⅜	11	..	Conglomm	4200	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	9700	21⅜	20¾	21	20⅞
30⅜	13½	2	Con Film pf	600	24⅜	22⅝	24¼	22¼
183¼	80¼	4	Con Gas	1200	106⅜	104¾	105⅝	105¼
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	200	100	100	100	100
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55
65	11½	..	Con Textile	200	12½	11	11¼	12
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	300	29	27½	29	28¼
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	400	42⅝	42½	42⅝	41⅜
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	4500	6⅛	5¾	6	5⅞
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89	89	89	..
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	300	54½	53	54½	53
110¼	46⅞	2	Cont Ins	100	63	63	63	62½
33½	20⅝	3	Cont Diam F	100	29	29	29	..
28⅝	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
47⅛	18	..	Contin Oil	1700	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
126⅜	70	3g	Corn Prod	800	92¼	91⅛	92¼	91½
144⅝	137	7	Corn Prod pf	250	141½	141½	141½	..
82¼	20¼	2½	Coty	1800	27¾	26½	26½	26⅜
125	15	1g	Crosley	7000	17⅜	15¼	17	15½
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	600	52¾	52	52⅜	52
31	24	2g	Cream of Wh	400	28⅞	28	28⅞	27½
121⅜	71	5	Crucible	3300	89⅜	88	89⅝	..
5⅜	¼	..	Cuba C ct pf	100	1	1	1	..
5⅛	3⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	13
81	60	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	65	65	65	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ct	100	⅜	⅜	½	⅜
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	8	8	8	8¼
1¾	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	2	1½	2	1¾
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	400	45½	45¼	45½	45⅜
118	112⅛	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	115¼
30½	6⅜	..	Curtiss W	2700	7	6⅞	7	7
37⅝	13¼	..	Curtiss W A	1000	14	14	14	13⅜

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	2400	32¼	31	32½	31
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	500	173½	171	172	172
385	151	8	Del Edison	200	207	206	207	..
164	117	8	Diamond M	60	140½	140	140½	141
11¼	7	..	Domo Mines	1900	8	7⅞	8	7⅝
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	600	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
231	80	4g	Dupont	200	117½	115¾	116⅞	115¾
119⅜	107½	6	Dupont deb	200	115	115	115	..
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	16	15	15	15¼

—E—

264⅜	50	5g	Eastman Kodak	4400	187	182½	185⅞	182¾
1187⅝	40	6	Nash Mot	1600	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	53¼
41⅞	14⅜	1½	Nat Acme	100	19⅝	19	19½	19⅜
48¼	9¾	..	Nat Air Tr	100	13¼	12½	13¼	13½
143	80	5g	Nat Bellas H	1500	13⅞	13	13¼	13⅜
236⅜	140	6	Nat Bisc	100	195	194½	195	195
146	140	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	142½	142¼	142½	..
72	65¼	..	Natl Bis n	100	79	78½	78⅞	78¾
148⅜	59	3g	Nat Cash R	1000	77⅜	75	77	75
86½	35	2	Nat Dairy	1000	47	46⅜	47	46⅝
37⅞	20	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	20¼	20½	20¼	..
58	15	..	Nat Distil	100	36½	35½	36½	36
71⅜	22	1	Nat Pw & Lt	10	34½	33	34½	34½
1029 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 22
144	98¼	5g	Nat Supply	200	162¾	162¾	162¾	..
155	69	5	Nat Surety	300	81¾	80	80	81
91⅝	3½	2	Nat Tea	200	38⅞	38	38⅞	..
62⅜	23¼	3	Nev Cons	500	29	27½	28⅝	27⅝
156	110½	7	New OT&M	100	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	..
103	43	3	Newport Co	1000	50¾	49½	50	58½
49⅝	35½	3	NY Air Br	100	45	45	45	45
256	160	8	NY Central	1500	176¼	173⅜	175⅝	174
5⅝	5	..	NY Cent rts	439700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
110	100	6	NY C&StL pf	100	109½	109½	109½	109½
379	155	5	NY&Harlem	120	192	190	190	186
132	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	3100	111⅜	110¼	111⅜	110⅝
134¾	114⅝	7	NYNH&H pf	100	122	122	122	..
9⅝	1⅝	..	NY State Ry	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
98⅛	16	2.50	Norf South	100	19⅜	18¾	19½	18
290	19	8	Nort & West	1000	232	230	232	227¾
87¼	82	4	Nort & W pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85¼
105⅝	66½	10a	No Am	1200	97⅜	96⅜	97⅝	96⅝
54	48	2	No Am pf	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53¼
103⅜	98	6	No Am Ed pf	100	101⅜	100⅜	101⅜	101⅜
41	2	..	Nat Radiat pf	100	9	9	9	..
86¼	80	4	No Central	20	85½	85½	85½	..
118⅞	75½	5	No Pac	1000	85⅞	82½	84⅞	84⅜
9	⅝	..	Norwalk T	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

—O—

64½	8	..	Oliver Farm	1000	20⅜	18¼	20	18⅜
92½	64½	6	Oliver pf	100	81	81	81	80⅝
69⅜	17	3	Oliver cv pf	1000	38½	35½	38	35½
10⅞	2½	..	Omnibus	300	4⅞	3	4⅞	..
450	195	6g	Otis Elev	200	294	285	294	285
125	118⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	10	118

SOUND BASIS FOR BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Employment Conditions Very Good—Domestic Trade Holding Up Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Evidence of unanimity among the bankers of the Dominion as to the stability of the underlying business conditions of the country was contained in a number of addresses delivered to shareholders at annual meetings of several of the leading banking institutions last week.

One outstanding cause for confidence in business conditions during the present year is the statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that work now being definitely projected in the Dominion will entail an estimated expenditure of more than $1,000,000,000 of which about $500,000,000 will be spent in 1930.

Final figures on the employment situation for the year just ended have been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and show that employment during the period was in decidedly greater volume than in any other year on record.

Business Holding Up

While domestic trade was somewhat quiet during the first two weeks of the new year, business since then has been holding up fairly well.

Manufacturers in most lines continue to be fairly busy. Furniture factories are working at close to capacity. Tanners report an improvement in the hide market, and leather prices remain steady, with the outlook brighter than it was a year ago.

The newsprint industry, which reached in November a new record of production, has just closed one of the most successful years in its history, with total output for 1929 of 2,728,827 tons.

A much improved tone was in evidence in dealings on the Montreal stock markets last week. Turnovers continued somewhat irregular, but as returning confidence manifested itself in various ways, the consensus was for further appreciation along selective lines. The utilities, led by Montreal Power, provided the brightest spot for the period. This was followed closely by a renewal of interest in the equipment issues, while the paper stocks were quite soft, reflecting much uncertainty as to the future.

Construction Record Made

Complete figures on building and construction in Canada during 1929 show that a high record was established. The aggregate total of $235,658,000 in building permits exceeded 1928 by 8 per cent and was larger than the combined totals for 1920 and 1921. The year 1928 was the previous high record with a figure of $219,105,000.

Already there are indications that the volume of new construction will be still greater in 1930.

The three-quarter mark in the present fiscal year, finds the Dominion with increased revenues, increased expenditures, and a substantial drop in the net debt.

Decreases in bank clearing figures for the week ended Jan. 17 in comparison with figures for the like week last year were general. Montreal's total was slightly lower than last year, the decrease being $2643. Toronto had a much larger decrease of $29,641,535 or 18.99 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	4¾@5
Customers' loans	5@5½	6
Collateral loans	6	6
Year money	6	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	44⅛c	44⅛c
Bar silver in London	20d	20⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 10d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$73,000,000	$929,000,000
Year ago today	64,000,000	578,000,000
Balances	33,000,000	148,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	114,000,000
F R bank credit	29,671,541	127,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅜
6 months	4⅛@4⅜

Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	8
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1392	.0523⅝	.193
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.2389	.238
Germany—mark	.2389	.1407½	.1407
Austria—schilig	.1407½	.0296	.2026
Czechslo—crown	.0296	.2674	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675	.0252	.268
Denmark—krone	.2678	.0130	.252
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.1750	.193
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0420	.402
Holland—florin	.1750	.2672	.1749
Hungary—pengo	.4018½	.1124	.268
Norway—krone	.2672	.0450	.1122
Poland—zloty	.1124	.0059⅝	1.0805
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.1302	.193
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.2684	.193
Spain—peseta	.1295	.1932⅝	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683½	.0176⅝	.193
Switzland—franc	.1932⅛		
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝		
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4052	.4075	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4987½	.5005	
India—rupee	.3640	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4917	.4943	.4985
Mex Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5662⅛	.5662⅛	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4022	.4018	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1125	.1100	.1216
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9290	.9290	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.91⅞	.91⅞	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3312½	.3312½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO.

H. H. Franklin Co. and subsidiaries reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profit of $1,123,112, after charges and taxes, compared with $55,020 in 1928. Dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks amounted to $983,331, leaving net credit to surplus of $139,781. This compared with a charge to surplus of $110,304 in 1928. Sales in 1929 amounted to $26,746,862, compared with $16,378,336 in 1928. Automobile shipments increased 86 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations 'q 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99½	99½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	99⅝	99¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96¼	96
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	72½	72½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	139⅛	139
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & S w i 5s	100½	100½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101½	101¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106	105¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104	104
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅝	100½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105½	105¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	73½	69
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¼	84⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89¼	89⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	101⅜	131½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	97	97
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Atl Gulf & I col 5s '59	75	75
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	105¾	105¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	91⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93⅝	93⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101
B&O 1st 5s ct '58	104	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '96	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	84	84
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	44	44
Boston & Me 5s '67	96⅝	96⅜
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	95⅜	95¼
Broadway con 5s	36⅜	36⅜
Buff R & P 4½s	91⅜	91⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s	100	100
Can North deb 6½s '46	113½	113⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅜	110⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅜	85⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99⅞	99¼
Cen New Eng 4s	82	82
Cen Pacific 4s '60	101¼	101⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55	55
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	94¼	94
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97⅝	97½
Ches & O 5½s B wi	94	94
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	96½	96½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105½	105½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	100	100
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	73	73
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	82⅛	81¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92¾	92½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¼	108⅛
Chi R I&P gen 4s '88	88⅛	88⅛
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	96	92⅜
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¾	97¾
Chi & Ind Coal 5s '36	85¾	85¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅜	104⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	86½	86½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	102½	102½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Clev Un Stk Yds 5½s	93⅜	93⅜
Colo Pow 4½s	91⅜	91⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99⅜	99⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	98⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84¼	84
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	60⅜	60⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow und 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 6s '46	89¼	89⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	37⅜	37
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80½	80½
Cuba RR 6s '36	89	89
Cuban Am Sug 7s '41	41¼	41¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅞	92⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93⅛	93¼
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	88⅜	88⅜
Des Moines 4s ct	25	25
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	101⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	95⅞	95⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93⅞	93½
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	97	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	75	75½
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie gen lien	80	80
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	112	112
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51	51
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	94½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102	102
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105½
Goodyear 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95	95
Great Northern 7s '36 C	103⅝	103⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110¼
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hudson Coal 5s '62	70	69
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95¾	95¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Ill Cen 3½s '52	82	82
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90⅜	90⅜
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	100	100
Ind Un Ry 5s B	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91⅞	91⅞
Inter Agency 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63½	62¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63¾	63¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86¾	86
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	74	74
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	119	118¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	32⅝	32⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99¾	99½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kings Co El 5s '37	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s ref '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	78	77
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	70	70
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	104	104
Long Isl 7s '31 ex-war	92⅜	92⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	107	106½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	76	76
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58	57½
Manila Sol 4s '59	76	75
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99½	99½
Miss Cent 5s	95	95
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¾	75½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅞	98½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98½	98½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108⅛	108⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	101½	101½
Montreal L H&P 5s '41	95¼	95¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82½	82½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¼	98⅞
Nat Red 6½s '47	30	30
N E T & T 5s '52	105	105
Newport Bge 4s	95¼	97
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	82	82
N O T & M 5½s '51	102½	102
NYC&HR rfr&im 5s 2013	105⅝	105⅝
N Y Dock 6s '35	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¾	106¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅝	101⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅝	112⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	82	82
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78⅛	78
NY NH&H cv 6s	105	105
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123	123
NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30	100	100
NY & Rich Gas 5s '52	104	104
NY State Rv 6½s R '62	23	23
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	106½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	54	53½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100½	100½
Nor Pac pr lh 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97	97
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104⅜	104⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	113
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90	89
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅝	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅜	103⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99½	97
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	47	47
Penn Pow & Lt 6s '41	82	79⅜
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98	98
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn RR gen 5½s '36	108⅞	108½
Penn RR col 7s '30	100½	100½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86½	86½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	92	92
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Pitt & Wash 4½s B	92⅜	92⅛
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¾	97½
Pub Svc E & G 4¼s '67	96½	95⅝
Pub Svc N J 4½s '48	185	185
Pub Ser E & G 4½s wi	95½	95½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	50⅜	50⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¾	95¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s ct	50¼	50¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94¼	94¼
Rep Brass 5½s '47	102¼	102¼
Rep I & S Rfg 5½s '53	103	103
Richfield Oil 6s	96½	95⅜
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108½	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96½	96½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L I M & S 4½s R&G dv '33	96	96
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅜	88⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	89⅞	89
St L & S R 5s B '50	101	97⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	97⅜	94¾
St P & K C Sh L 4½s '41	94⅜	102⅜
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	102¼	91
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91	58
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	59	59½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	59½	53⅜
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	48½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48½	66
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66½	

	High	Low
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	93
Shell Union 5s '47	94¾	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	42½	42½
Shell Un Oil C 5s ct ww	98	97⅞
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¾	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅛	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95½	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91	...
Smith Oil 5½s '39	90	91
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	96⅞	96⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91⅜	91⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	104
Sparta 4s	90	90
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88½	88½
Tenn Copper 6s '44	98¾	98⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	107¼	107
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100	99½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅞	99⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 6½s '64	105	105
Third Ave rfg 4s	52	50
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30
Tol Trac Lt P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¾	99¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	88½	88½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101¼	101¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106⅞	106⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90⅜	90⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	97
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
U Ry St Louis 6s '34	70⅝	70⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	84	83½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Universal Pipe 6s '36	62½	62½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	92½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Wabash 4½s '78	90	89⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99¾	99¾
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	102¾
Warner Quinn 6s '39	57	57
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	48	48
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102¼	102¼
Washington Ter 3½s '45	86	86
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	80	80
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96¾	96¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅜
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Wheel & LE 5s B	100	100
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s '35 ct	28	28
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	28½	28½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	28¼	28¼
Youngstown 6s '48	86	86
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 22
3½s '47	98.26	98.30	98.26	98.26	99.1
1st 4¼s	100.14	100.16	100.14	100.16	100.10
4th 4¼s	100.20	100.31	100.28	100.29	100.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82½	82½
Akershus 5s '63	91½	91¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	71	71
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	75
Antioquit 7s B '45	72⅛	72
Antioquit 7s C '45 A	72⅛	72
Antioquia 7s D '45	72⅛	72
Antioquia 7s '61	7½	70½
Argentine Gov 7s '45	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97¼	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97¼	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅜	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s A	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅜	97⅝
Australia 4½s '57	93¼	92½
Australia 5s '55	92	91⅝
Australia 5s '57	92½	92½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Austria 5s Hydro 6½s	82	82
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅛	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110
Berlin 6s '58	88	87⅝
Berlin 6½s '51	94¼	94¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88⅞	88⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93⅜	93⅜
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73¼	73
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	77½	77½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92½	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82½	82¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76¾	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77½	76⅞
Brazil (Fed) 8s '41	97½	97½
Brisbane 5s '58	88⅝	88
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84⅜	84⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '21	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88⅝	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6¼s '61	95¾	95¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89⅜	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¼	100
Chrisjania (City) 6s '54	102	102
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	64	64
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71	70¾
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	90¼	90¼
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	97	96¾
Copn'h Tel 5s '54	93½	93⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 5s ctf '44	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅜	100⅜
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69	69
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅛	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅜	91¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Duke Price Power 6s	103¾	103¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	91½
Dutch E I sf 6s '59	102⅜	102⅛
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	76	76
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	93½	93½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106¾
French Nat 8s '58 '49	103¼	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	114	113¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	119¾
Germs 7s '49	106¾	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88⅝	88¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81⅜	80⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94¼	94½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	84½	85
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91¾	92⅜
Germ-Ex Bk 6s '48	93½	92⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98½	96
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96	96
Graz 7s '54	94½	94½
Hamburg 6s '46	93	93
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91	91
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¾	100¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92¼	92¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	97	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¾	92¾
Italy (King 7s '51	97¼	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95½	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	80	79
Karstadt 6s '43	74½	74½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¼	94¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	95½	95½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94	94
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	65⅝	65⅝
Mex 4s large A '10	14	14
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87⅜
Minas 6½s '58	72	71¾
Minas 6½s '59 ct	72½	72½
Monte Catlo 7s '37 xw	96½	96
Montevid (City) 6s '59	93¼	93¼
New So Wales 5s '58	88⅞	88½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	90¼	90
Norway (King) 5s 63	97½	97¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅞	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91⅝	91⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58 ct	89	88½
Orietnal Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97
Panama (Rep) 5s	94¼	94¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s 58	103¼	103¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100⅞	100½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	81¼	81¼
Peru 6s '60	75	75
Per 6s '61	74	75
Peru 7s '59	92¾	93¾
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84
Poland 8s '50

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO GOLFERS TIE FOR FIRST

A Dozen or More Players Are Within Stroking Distance of Championship

AGUA CALIENTE, Lower California, Mex. (AP)—The stubborn, subtle Agua Caliente golf course, which through 54 holes of play held its par barrier of 71 strokes unbroken, stretched out in threatening fashion before 58 prospectors for the world's largest golf treasure as they faced the final round of the $25,000 classic.

With the $10,000 first-place prize almost within their grasp, two pace makers, J. Horton Smith and A. R. Espinosa, clung to a meager one-stroke advantage as they turned to the final 18 holes, already 11 strokes over perfect figures. Their score for the three days of play stood at 224.

A dozen or more contenders pressed closely behind, within stroking distance of the championship.

Seven Have 227 or Better

The nearest of these were A. A. Watrous, Charles Guest and Olin Dutra, just a stroke behind Horton Smith and Espinosa. Two strokes away was John J. Farrell, the strongest eastern threat, while Morton Dutra, Macdonald Smith and Eugene Sarazen held close to the front with 227s.

Cards of 228 put Henry Ciuci, Edward Dudley and George von Elm, a leading amateur, among the front-rank contenders. Thirty-one players were clustered within 10 strokes of the lead; all of them potential prize winners, with 20 cash prizes offered.

To finish second best in the tournament will in itself gain a larger prize than that offered in any previous golf contest, with $5000 awaiting the runner-up to the champion.

Third place will bring $2500; fourth place, $1500; fifth, $1000; sixth, $750; seventh, $650; eighth, $550; ninth, $450; tenth, $400; eleventh, $350; twelfth, $250, and the remaining eight positions, $200 each.

Course Swept by High Wind

Wednesday's high wind, which swept down from the mountains through Tijuana Valley to throw the entire field off its game, thrust several contenders completely out of the picture and caused the top contenders no end of concern.

F. Densmore Shute had a 231 as he turned to the last round, while Leonard H. Diegel was included in the 229 list with Robert A. Cruickshank and Joseph H. Kirkwood.

Walter C. Hagen appeared to be out of the running with a 233 as his effort. The scores:

A. R. Espinosa, Chicago	74	74	76	224
J. Horton Smith, Joplin	74	73	77	224
A. A. Watrous, Detroit	75	75	75	225
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	74	77	74	225
Charles Guest, Los Angeles	74	73	78	225
John J. Farrell, New York	76	74	77	227
Macdonald Smith, New York	72	76	79	227
Eugene Sarazen, New York	75	73	79	227
Morton Dutra, Tacoma	76	75	76	227
Henry Ciuci, Bridgeport	77	74	77	228
Edward Dudley, Wilmington	74	77	80	228
*George Von Elm, Detroit	74	75	79	228
R. A. Cruickshank, N. York	77	74	78	229
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	76	74	79	229
J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia	76	74	79	229
Harold Long, Denver	73	77	80	230
Harry Cooper, Los Angeles	74	77	79	230
E. Espinosa, Chicago	76	75	79	230
F. D. Shute, Columbus	76	75	80	231
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	77	74	80	231
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	76	76	80	232
Fran Ruinvou, Little Rock	78	74	80	232
John Golden, Paterson	80	74	78	232
Neil Christian, Portland	77	77	78	232
Joseph Turnesa, New York	79	74	80	233
*John Dawson, Chicago	78	79	76	233
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	78	75	80	233
Michael Turnesa, New York	79	73	81	233
N. McIntyre, Indianapolis	77	78	78	233
Massie Miller, Norwich	75	76	82	233
Craig Wood, Bloomfield	79	77	77	233
E. Gayer, Chicago	76	78	80	234
T. Kerrigan, New York	76	80	78	234
L. Nahholtzi, unattached	77	77	81	235
James Foulis, Chicago	77	78	80	235
Arthur Andrews, Davenport	76	78	81	235
W. Low, Los Angeles	76	80	79	235
Thomas Creavy, New York	76	79	80	235
E. Longworth, Fort Worth	77	78	80	235
Benjamin Coltrin, Los Altos	77	78	80	235
Frank Walsh, Chicago	77	76	83	236
P. O. Hart, Wheeling	82	73	81	236
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	75	78	83	236
Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles	76	80	80	236
Billy Burke, New York	79	74	83	236
W. J. Mehlhorn, unattached	80	76	80	236
Ray McAuliffe, Buffalo	81	74	81	236
Waldo Crowder, Cleveland	77	78	82	237
Richard Linares, Tucson	77	78	83	238
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn	79	77	82	238
*Fay Coleman, Culver City	74	83	81	238
John Rogers, Denver	75	81	82	238
Thomas Stevens, Culver City	78	77	84	239
E. Schultz, Troy	78	78	83	239
C. Fraser, Los Angeles	77	79	85	241
*J. J. Mescall, Culver City	79	83	81	243
*F. C. Stevens Jr., Los Angeles	82	82	83	247

*Amateur.

PRINCETON QUINTET TRIUMPHS OVER YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—In an Eastern Intercollegiate basketball game played here Wednesday night, Princeton University defeated Yale University by the score of 23 to 21. The victory had a great deal to do with the Tigers' standing in the league, as they moved up from last place to a tie with Dartmouth College for third place.

As the score shows, the game was very close and both teams guarded well to prevent high scoring. The scoring honors were held jointly by Edward Horwitz '31, forward, and Stewart Patterson '31, center; both of Yale, each of whom accounted for six points. A. E. Nanry '30 of Yale and W. C. Goodpasture '32 and E. O. Wittmer '30 of Princeton were tied for second place in scoring, with five points. The summary:

PRINCETON		YALE
Rosenbaum, Low, lf	rg.	Beane, Beyer
Goodpasture, rf	lg.	Nanrey
Lord, Skillman, c	c.	Townsend, Patterson
Carey, lg	rf.	Horwitz
Bowen, Bessire, Wittmer, rg	lf.	Booth

Score—Princeton University 23, Yale University 21. Goals from floor—Rosenbaum 2, Goodpasture 2, Wittmer 2, Lord, Skillman for Princeton; Patterson 3, Nanry 2, Horwitz 2, Booth for Yale. Goals from foul—Bowen 4, Goodpasture, Carey, Wittmer for Princeton; Horwitz 2, Booth, Nanry, Beane for Yale. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Messer.

AMATEUR SKATERS MUST NOT INDORSE

NEW YORK (AP)—Vigorous action to curb the practice of having amateur skaters indorse the products of skate manufacturers has been taken by the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, it was announced Wednesday in the American Olympic committee's official publication, Olympic News.

The union has requested all makers of skates to refrain from using this type of advertising, as it is not permitted in other sports. At the same time a warning was issued to all skaters stating that a violation will result in suspension.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY ELECTS

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Gray Coane of Brattleboro, one of the best pass-receiving ends Norwich University has had in years, was elected captain of the 1930 football team by the lettermen Wednesday night. David W. Scammell of Trenton, N. J., was elected manager of the 1930 team and Howard C. Usher of Plainsville, Conn., manager of next year's freshman outfit.

British Troops May March With Those of Other Countries in July

Dutch Authorities Hope to Get Permission From War Office and Admiralty in London—Corinthians Lose to Millwall

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — British soldiers and sailors will be marching in company with German, French, Spanish, Dutch and other troops in Holland in July if the War Office and Admiralty look favorably upon the scheme mentioned publicly here for the first time Wednesday night at the South London Harriers annual banquet by Maj. E. R. Bijeveld, who, with a compatriot, Capt. J. N. Breuneze, has come to London to discuss the matter with the military and naval authorities. Four-day marches are to feature the Dutch sporting calendar, and since the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928, they have assumed an international aspect.

Last year Major Bijeveld said Germany, Norway and Spain were represented by soldiers, whilst Great Britain and France supplied civilian units. Now the Dutchmen hope to make the event thoroughly cosmopolitan, believing, the speaker pointed out, that friendship will be made and retained by the troops and civilians, which would play their little part in the universal quest for peace.

Among the many distinguished guests at the large festive gathering, presided over by the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill, were: C. J. Pratt, chairman southern committee, English Amateur Athletic Association, who mentioned the enthusiasm of that body for the Empire Games in Canada, and the projected relay match against the United States in America, Evan A. Hunter secretary of the British Olympic Association, and a host of other sporting notabilities.

The example set by the United States and France in giving young lawn tennis players ample opportunity to obtain experience abroad in first-class company has been followed by the English Lawn Tennis Association, which this week sent H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff to Sweden and Finland, where they will get keen opposition at a time when those British players, not on the Riviera, have no serious competition to keep them in trim. This is a general scheme to raise the standard of the game among Britain's most hopeful young players. Austin, one of the finest stylists ever produced, is now quite a seasoned traveler, for between August, 1928, and April, 1929, he carried out a world tour with J. C. Gregory, I. G. Collins and Edward E. Higgs, and after the Wimbledon tourney last year, took an extensive trip to the United States with Olliff.

This week saw the final dousing of the last glimmer of hope for amateurism in this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. The famous Corinthians team, consisting of school masters and business men, tried with gallantry that won nation-wide admiration to surmount the third-round obstacle presented by Millwall, a professional side in the second division of the English League. Readers may recall that the amateurs were forced to a draw with the last kick of the palpitating match at the Crystal Palace grounds, then were concerned in a drawn replay at Millwall which was not settled after extra time had expired. Finally in the third meeting they were beaten by 5 goals to 1, a margin which certainly fails to indicate the closeness of the game up to the last 20 minutes when the superior physical training told the tale.

The biggest crowd ever known at a mid-week match—nearly 60,000—rolled along for the third meeting making a total attendance for all three games just over 136,000 and there could be no mistaking that there was a general desire to see the unpaid players win through. The attendance was the biggest at a cup tie this year as was the gate receipt total. An enormous cheer greeted the appearance of the Corinthians at the start and it was sustained in their favor right through the game, and when Millwall scored there was quite a lull.

After Saturday's Rugby football match at Cardiff before a record crowd which saw England's experimental team overcome the Welsh side, on which great hopes were pinned, it was expected there would be alterations in the principalities team to meet Scotland. Few, however, could have anticipated such sweeping changes as was announced Wednesday. Nine men who have played for Wales and Cardiff have been dropped, and Saturday's three-quarter line was scrapped altogether, being taken by four players from a Cardiff club.

Columbia U. C. Has Only Clean Slate

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds		Matches		
	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	7	0	37	12	1.000
New York A. C.	5	2	37	15	.714
Harvard Club	4	3	29	20	.571
Crescent A. C.	4	3	26	23	.571
Yale Club	3	4	19	30	.428
Princeton Club	2	5	20	29	.385
Park Avenue S. C.	2	5	13	36	.285
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	6	15	34	.142

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first half of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship was completed Wednesday with the playing of the seventh round, and Columbia University Club was still unbeaten as a result of a 5-to-2 victory over the team of Crescent Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, in second place, kept pace with the champions by virtue of a 5-to-2 victory over Park Avenue Squash Club, while the other victors were Harvard Club, which took every match from a makeshift Princeton Club team, and Yale Club, which defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 4 to 3, on the Fraternity Club courts. Harvard Club is now tied with Crescent Athletic Club for third place.

The leading players turned in the closest matches in the struggle between the champions and the New Moon seven. R. B. Haines, the national champion, was carried to 15—13 in the final game of his match with the Crescent leader, Edward R. Larigan; Burdett H. O'Connor, runner-up to Haines in the Clyde Martin Memorial Cup tourney, had an even closer call to defeat Jerome L. Kerbeck, 11—15, 15—6, 18—13, and Dallas W. Haines was carried to extra points also to turn in a victory over John C. Tredwell, 15—11, 7—15, 17—14. But the next three Columbia players scored easy victories, and only the victory of Frank C. Hart, now a member of the Crescent team, over H. G. Larson stemmed the tide. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, CRESCENT A. C. 2

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15—8, 8—15, 15—13.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia, 11—15, 15—6, 18—13.
D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—11, 7—15, 17—14.
Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, 15—7, 15—8.
E. G. McLoughlin, Columbia, defeated R. G. Messer, Crescent, 18—15, 15—12.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia, defeated Charles M. Bull Jr., Crescent, 15—5, 6—15, 15—7.
F. C. Hart, Crescent, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia, 15—7, 15—5.

NEW YORK A. C. 5, PARK AVENUE S. C. 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue, 15—0, 15—11.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue, by default.
R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—2, 15—0.
Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, won from F. M. Loughran, New York, by default.
S. R. Greene, New York, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—12.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—11.
A. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, defeated [illegible] Richert, New York, 11—15, 15—10, 15—10.

HARVARD CLUB, 7; PRINCETON CLUB, 0

O. C. Stanton, Harvard, won from S. M. Sperry, Princeton, by default.
Murray Taylor, Harvard, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 15—5, 15—7.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 18—17, 18—17.
G. B. Woods, Harvard, defeated L. F. Page Jr., Princeton, 15—9, 15—8.
F. M. Warburg, Harvard, won from J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton, by default.
E. H. Heminway, Harvard, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton, 15—9, 15—7.
E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, won from F. H. Merrill, Princeton, by default.

YALE CLUB 4, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 3

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Kenneth Ward, Yale, 17—18, 15—7, 15—8.
H. P. Cole, Fraternity, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale, 17—15, 10—15, 15—8.
R. J. Larner, Yale, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—11, 18—13.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, 15—1, 18—14.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15—12, 18—17.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated C. W. Dingee, Fraternity, 18—14, 18—15.
H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—11, 11—15, 18—13.

YALE ELECTS SOCCER CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Charles C. Hardy '31 of Wellesley Farms, Mass., was elected captain on Wednesday of Yale University's soccer team for next season.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 51, Wesleyan 26.

RICE QUALIFIES FOR SEMIFINAL ROUND

In Artists and Writers' Annual Golf Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Grantland Rice of New York City, the present champion; Fontaine Fox of Manhasset, L. I.; Jefferson Machamer, Sands Point, L. I., and Harry Evans, Larchmont, N. Y., qualified for the semi-final round of the Artists and Writers' Golf Association annual championship tournament on the links of the Palm Beach Country Club, Wednesday.

Rice won by the widest margin of the day when he defeated Thomas Webb of New York City, 4 and 3. The only extra-hole match was that between Machamer and A. S. Roche of Darien, Conn., which went 20 holes. The summary:

Championship Division—Second Round

Grantland Rice, New York City, defeated Thomas Webb, New York City, 4 and 3.

Fontaine Fox, Manhasset, L. I., defeated Charles McAdam, New York City, 3 and 1.

Jefferson Machamer, Sands Point, L. I., defeated A. S. Roche, Darien, Conn., 1 up (20 holes).

Harry Evans, Larchmont, N. Y., defeated Dr. L. A. Newman, Port Washington, L. I., 2 and 1.

KIRKLAND REACHES SEMIFINAL ROUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth and the New York Athletic Club reached the semifinal round of the New Jersey squash tennis championship, Wednesday, when he defeated John R. Fritts Jr., the Montclair boy, whose victory over Jerome L. Kerbeck was the feature of the week-end, by a score of 15—10, 15—5.

The remaining third round match between Burdett H. O'Connor of the Crescent Athletic Club and H. Victor Crawford of Yale Club, both former players at Montclair, resulted in a victory for O'Connor, 16—17, 15—4, 15—11. O'Connor is scheduled to encounter R. B. Haines, the United States champion, who came so close to defeat against him in the Clyde Martin Memorial final on Saturday, for entrance into the semifinals later this week. The summary:

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 16—17, 15—4, 15—11.

Fourth Round

R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, 15—10, 15—5.

TWO SWIMMING RECORDS MADE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Two intercollegiate swimming records were broken here, Wednesday night, when Yale University defeated Wesleyan University 51 to 26. N. W. Millard '30 of Yale swam the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 35.7s., breaking the record of 2m. 36.5s. held by H. C. Allen Jr. '27 of the United States Military Academy. The other record set was in the special 220-yard event, R. D. Howse '30 of Yale swam the distance in 2m. 16 1-5s., beating the old record of 2m. 18 2-5s. held by A. H. Schwartz '30 of Northwestern University. Yale won six first places in the meet, against three for Wesleyan.

FIRST BOBSLED DERBY IN U. S.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—The first bobsled derby in the United States was run here on Wednesday as a preliminary to international races at Murray Bay, Can., and here. The five-men team from the Lake Placid Club won two split-second victories in its heats with the team of the Lake Placid Athletic Club. But in the two-men event the athletic club twice won to break even. The races were over a half-mile run, graded and curved like that over which the last Olympics were run.

WEEK'S LULL IN M. V. BASKETBALL

Missouri and Kansas Are Only Undefeated Fives Left in Championship Race

MISSOURI VALLEY I. A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Missouri	3	0	92	66	1.000
Kansas	2	0	71	38	1.000
Nebraska	3	1	129	48	.750
Kansas State	1	2	84	98	.333
Iowa State	1	3	96	133	.250
Oklahoma	0	4	98	127	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Midsemester examinations, causing a lull in competition, enable Missouri and Kansas to stay in front of the basketball championship race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A during the next seven days at least. Missouri, which leads with three victories, will visit Oklahoma, defeated four times, Feb. 1, to resume the campaign, but Kansas does not get into action again until Feb. 5, when it visits Kansas State.

So far the big surprise in the race has been the continued losses of Oklahoma, the title defenders. Until the race opened, the Sooners had won 31 games consecutively, counting the last two annual campaigns. Since Kansas downed the Oklahoma five, 34 to 22, in the opener, three other teams have beaten it. Iowa State won a 35-to-33 struggle, Nebraska a 35-to-20 test, and Kansas State a 24-to-23 encounter.

Hope for Oklahoma is seen in the fact that two of these losses were by the one-point margin, showing that Coach H. V. McDermott's boys still have talent and power and need only a favorable break or two, which they are sure to get sooner or later. R. T. Churchill '30, forward, who was held scoreless in his first game, is regaining the stride that won him the individual scoring honors last year. In the last three contests, he averaged 10 points a game to take second place in the league. This is a very good showing considering the games came right after each other in rapid succession.

Kansas has given signs of real power in its two appearances, the second being a 37-to-16 score against Iowa State, showing defensive as well as offensive ability. C. R. Thomson '30, right forward, is setting a point-making pace that will take him to the top of the individual columns by the time he has played as many games as his rivals. He got 15 points against Ames, and 12 against the Sooners for a total of 27. He sunk more free throws than anybody else in the league, though he played only two games and others have played three and four.

Missouri also looks strong with its three victories; but it has not met Kansas or Oklahoma. The Tigers earn most credit for their victory, 27 to 21, over the high-scoring Nebraska five. R. M. Craig '30, right guard, leads the Missouri basketeers with 28 points to tie for third place in the conference. C. H. Huhn '31, center, has shot more ringers from the floor, but has recorded only one free throw, his total being 23 points. When W. H. Baker '30 gets back on the floor, Missouri should go even better.

Nebraska looks strong despite its defeat by Missouri. It recovered to win from Oklahoma and Iowa State, the latter by a score of 32 to 22. The new center F. D. MacLay '31, is getting brilliant results with 22 baskets and six free throws in four games to lead the race with 50 points. The Corn Huskers have another talented shooter, H. E. Grace '30, right forward who has played only three games, but nevertheless displays a total of 28 points.

Iowa State revealed a new star in R. C. Roadcap '32, right forward, whose seven baskets turned the tide against Oklahoma. Iowa displays a total of 28 points in four games. Kansas State opened with three of the hardest games that could be picked, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma. Nebraska barely outscored the Manhattan boys and Missouri downed them by a margin of 13 points, but they defeated Oklahoma by one point. E. L. Auker '32, new center, sets the pace for K. S. A. C. with 19 points. The individual scoring leaders:

Player, Position, Team	Goals—Floor	Foul	Pts
F. D. MacLay, c, Nebraska	22	6	50
R. T. Churchill, rf, Okla.	10	10	30
R. C. Roadcap, rf, Ia. State	13	2	28
R. M. Craig, rg, Missouri	9	10	28
R. C. Hawk, lg, Iowa State	11	6	28
C. R. Thomson, rf, Kansas	8	11	27
H. E. Grace, rf, Nebraska	12	2	26
C. H. Hun, c, Missouri	11	1	23
H. P. Roberts, c, Oklahoma	9	4	22
G. W. Woods, rf, Ia. State	9	1	19
E. L. Auker, c, Kansas S.	8	3	19
M. C. Fisher, lf, Nebraska	6	6	18
Lawrence Meyer, lf, Okla.	7	3	17
T. C. Bishop, lf, Kansas	6	5	17
Don Bausch, c, Kansas	8	1	17
Alex Nigro, rf, Kansas S.	6	3	15
W. H. Noble, lf, Oklahoma	6	3	15
W. A. Witte, rg, Nebraska	4	7	15
H. H. Welsh, lf, Missouri	6	2	14

LEWIS WINS TARGET TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Tracy H. Lewis, star marksman of the New York Athletic Club, won the doubles championship of the twenty-third annual mid-winter target tournament here Wednesday when he scored a total of 136 out of a possible 150. In his last time at the traps Lewis broke 47 targets against the 45 of Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., former Olympic and national high average man. They were tied, Arie finishing two targets below Lewis, with 134. R. C. Coffey of Fraternal City, Ia., was third in the event, with 128. D. T. Leahy, another New York shooter of national reputation, scored 124 to tie for sixth place. C. L. Hagaman of Lakewood, N. J., won the midwinter 16-yard championship, following his 99 targets of Tuesday with 98 Wednesday for a total of 197 out of 200.

CANADIAN RACQUETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The annual struggle for the Canadian racquets championship was reduced from a three-cornered international one to a four aside contest between Great Britain and Canada on Wednesday, the four players from Boston being eliminated by Canadian or British opponents. In the feature game of the day S. H. Dobell of Montreal defeated G. R. Fearing of Boston after five games. It was an exceptionally close struggle with the winner making 70 points to the losers 67. A. E. Cassils, Montreal defeated K. W. Laughlin, Boston; L. D. Cambridge, England, defeated M. W. Greenbough, Boston; F. W. Kemp-Welch, England, defeated Norman Scott, Montreal; D. J. O'Donohue, Montreal, defeated R. W. Cutler, Boston; H. W. Leatham, England, defeated F. C. Coobell, Montreal. Lord Aberdare, who won the title in 1928, was confined to his bed, but his opponent, A. J. Hills, defaulted to him.

Providence Again Defeats Boston

Reds Have Five-Point Lead—Arrows Are Now Only One Point From Second

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	2	7	74	62	30
New Haven	10	5	9	56	56	25
Philadelphia	11	2	8	67	58	24
Boston	7	4	10	77	78	18
Springfield	7	1	13	58	54	15

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 3, Springfield 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unable to recover from their recent slump, the Boston Tigers lost a 5-to-2 verdict to the league-leaders, Providence Reds, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Wednesday night. A crowd of 5100, the second largest to witness a hockey game in this city, saw the Rhode Islanders win their seventh straight victory on the local ice.

Providence's success was all the more remarkable in that A. A. Lacroix, former Boston Athletic Association star, tended goal for the Reds in the absence of Murray, regular goalie. Lacroix donned the pads for the first time this season, but he turned in a great performance. Boyd beat him on a long shot for Boston's first goal and Heyd contributed the other on a pass from Burke.

Between the two Tiger goals Gagnon, Chapman and Harrington also scored for Providence in the second period. The last two goals were made by Desmarais and Lesieur in the final period, Boston's attack weakened after the first period, during which the Tigers gave Lacroix 17 stops. The victory gave the Reds a five-point lead in the league standing. The summary and lineups:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Harrington	lw	Boyd, Mills, Manning
Chapman, Gaudreault	lf.	Murray
Gagnon, Cormier	rw	Waite, Burke
	lw.	Loucks, Heyd, Osborne
Desmarais	ld.	Oatman, Contant
McVicar, Lesieur	rd.	ld, Mackey, Regan
Lacroix	g.	Reaume

Score—Providence 5, Boston 2. Goals—Gagnon, Chapman, Harrington, Desmarais, Lesieur for Providence; Boyd, Heyd for Boston. Assists—L. Murray, Gagnon for Providence, Waite, Burke for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Arrows rushed the Springfield Indians into a 3-to-1 defeat in their Canadian-American Hockey League game here Wednesday night and climbed to within a few points of second place in the league standing.

Bradley, who took Cahill's place at right forward, scored twice for the winners, once in the first period and again in the third, and Lessard scored in the second.

Dillon was responsible for Springfield's only score, getting it in the opening period. The game was extremely fast and hard but cleanly played. Not a penalty was called in the first period and only four in the entire contest. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		SPRINGFIELD
Lessard, Jackson, lw	rw,	Wilson, Maracle
Andrews, Taylor, c	c,	Dillon, Ramsey, Carrigan
Cahill, Bradley, rw	lw,	Carrigan, Filkin
Nichols, ld	rd,	Heller, Quenneville
Peters, rd	ld,	McGowan, Siebert
Roberts, g	g,	Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Bradley 2, Lessard for Philadelphia; Dillon for Springfield. Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Further Action by Polo Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the United States Polo Association, held behind closed doors at the Hotel Biltmore, Wednesday, developed so much discussion that only the most formal announcements were made public, pending further action by the executive committee. The proposal to shorten the game to six chukkers, to establish a squad, rather than a team, from which the actual team could be selected right up to the actual international match, and other innovations, were omitted from the report made public.

The present management, headed by Louis E. Stoddard, chairman, and F. S. O'Reilly, secretary and treasurer, as well as the executive committee, composed of the chairman, J. Ford Johnson Jr., honorary secretary; George H. Mead, honorary treasurer; Maj. L. A. Beard, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.; Carleton F. Burke, John W. Converse, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., W. Averill Harriman, John H. Lapham, Devereux Milburn, Earl H. Reynolds, Dudley F. Rogers, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., Nelson S. Talbott and J. Watson Webb were all re-elected.

J. Watson Webb replaced Major Beard as chairman of the handicap committee. Major Beard's report of the changes for the coming season will be made public Friday, when the other questions under consideration will also be announced.

SOUTH GETS MARMON AND SCULL

SEWANEE, Tenn. (AP)—Maj. W. H. McKellar, president of the athletic board of control of the University of the South, mailed contracts Wednesday to Harvey J. Marmon, Haverford College coach, and Paul T. Scull, captain of the 1928 University of Pennsylvania eleven, following their election as coaches for Sewanee. Informed by both men that they would accept the coaching positions if elected, Major McKellar said the Sewanee athletic officials unanimously approved Harmon to be coach and Scull as his assistant.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE ELECTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three sports captains were elected to lead the 1930 football, cross-country and soccer teams, respectively, it has been announced at Springfield College. Harry Thompson, York, Pa., will lead the eleven, while W. O. Searle, St. Thomas, Ont., Can., forward for the last two seasons, will lead the soccer team. C. H. Olmstead '32, Stratford, Conn., was elected captain of the cross-country team.

DETROIT PURCHASES NELSON

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—M. A. Nelson, right-handed pitcher of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, has been purchased by the Detroit American League Club, it was announced recently. He will join the Tigers at their Tampa training camp next month. Nelson played in 27 games last year, winning 15.

CINCINNATI TO RETAIN PEORIA

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—The Cincinnati National League Baseball Club will not relinquish the franchise of the Peoria Three-Eye League Club, operated by the Reds as a farm, President Sidney Weil of the Cincinnati Club said he was satisfied with Peoria as a training institution and had no idea of giving it up.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 11, Dartmouth 1.
Williams 6, Middlebury 2.
Brown 3, New Hampshire 1.
Princeton 4, Clarkson 2.

British Champion to Compete in U. S. Golf

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

UNLESS his business interferes, C. J. H. Tolley, British amateur golf champion, expects to compete in both the United States amateur and open championships this year. Tolley's business now keeps him in the United States a large part of the year and will give him the opportunity to compete unless it is pressing too hard at the time the major tournaments take place.

"I am looking forward especially to the open," he said Wednesday, "for as yet I have never competed in one of your national open championships."

Tolley expects to return to England April 30 to take part in the Walker Cup matches, if he is chosen for the British team, and in the British championships, but will return later in the summer.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE OLYMPIC CLUB

To Spend $4,500,000 on 24-Story Structure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The San Francisco Olympic Club, one of the oldest athletic organizations in the United States, is to have a new club building. Announcement has been made that a 24-story structure costing approximately $4,500,000 will be erected on the site of the present building at 524 Post Street.

It is expected that work will begin next summer. Features of the new club building will be a standard tennis court on the roof of the west wing, two swimming pools, a rifle and pistol range, and a basement garage. The building has been planned by Bakewell, Brown and Baur, architects.

The Olympic Club, the "Winged O," was founded in 1860 and despite temporary difficulties has continued uninterrupted since its origin. The fire of 1906 left nothing of the club building. William Humphrey, who became president the following year, reorganized the club's affairs and for a time its members met in his home. Mr. Humphrey has been its president since that time.

Although the club still adheres to its original fixed intention of a man's club for men, it has kept pace in the march of progress by meeting the family and social requirements in creating a country club and two 18-hole golf courses. The club now has 3544 active members.

Unlike most contemporary athletic organizations, the Olympic Club has a policy of widespread scope with respect to its activity. It does not specialize in one particular phase of sport.

George Parker, star quarter-miler, who tied the world's record for that distance, trained there. Morris Kirksey, bearing the "Winged O," ran second in the 1920 Olympics at Antwerp. In football the club's squad has always been a threat to college teams on the Pacific coast. In 1925 the "Winged O" gridders defeated University of California, 15 to 6.

An elaborate silver cup presented to John R. Hanify by King George of England is on display in the foyer. Hanify's sloop, Westward, bore the Olympic standard to a sailing victory some years ago. Another cup was presented by Sir Thomas J. Lipton in 1913.

The new building will be constructed in two units, so that the club can move from the old building to the first new unit and thus not be interrupted in its activities.

HOCKEY NOTES

RULES and regulations guiding the National Hockey League as written in the constitution generally are known in the States only by hearsay, for that body keeps its constitution a secret, but a recent announcement stated that the N. H. L. clubs had what was called a reserve list of about five players each, and today it must be unlimited.

For the good of hockey in general the minor leagues should band together and convince the N. H. L. that five reserve players are enough. A minor league organization has little chance to approach an amateur team these days, for such amateurs are all on the "reserve" lists of some major league club.

With the exception of Kansas City no team in the American Hockey Association has won more games than it had lost up to Jan. 23. With two exceptions, Kansas City and Minneapolis, no team had won more games than it had tied. The Pla-Mors lead the league by five points, but the others are all within easy striking distance of one another.

Toronto Millionaires of the International Hockey League have signed a Windsor, Ont., junior hockey player. He is Edward Ouelette a left wing and, until signed, a

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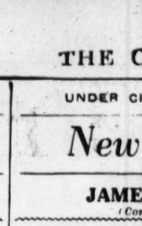

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New York

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN HAMPDEN.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: An English statesman of the time of Charles I and Cromwell. The Hampdens were distantly related to the Cromwells, so that John and Oliver were attending grammar schools at nearly the same time and not so many miles apart. Young Hampden went on to Oxford, becoming later a student at the Lower Temple, London. When first he went to Parliament in 1621, he was entering unconsciously upon a long and momentous career. One need only trace his progress, in the midst of turbulent events, to realize how momentous.

Though Hampden took an active part in the charges made against Charles I's unpopular favorite, Buckingham, it was not until the affair of the ship money that he came into actual prominence. If Hampden could prevent it, his native Buckinghamshire should neither supply to the King a costly warship with all its appurtenances, nor should it pay into the royal treasury a fine amounting to £450. The majority of the dilatory judges ruled against Hampden and in favor of the legality of the tax; but Hampden was not moved thereby. As one historian has expressed it, he was invariably "moderate in speech and inflexible in temper." He simply stood for what he considered a righteous cause.

In the Long Parliament, John Hampden exerted a wide influence as leader of the Puritan debate. He was never aggressive, but content to support Speaker Pym in his plea for a rational and orderly procedure in all things, so long as the supremacy of the House of Commons was not endangered. How effective Hampden actually was may be measured by the fact that he was chosen one of the five members, whose attempted arrest by the King brought the final conflict between the monarch and his subjects. During the Civil War Hampden saw action with his Buckinghamshire regiment and he was wounded in battle. At that moment someone heard him say: "O Lord, level in the dust those who would rob the people of their liberty."

A Word a Day

Acumen

This word came to us directly from the Latin *acumen*, which meant "sharpness," from *acuere*, "to sharpen." With this before us we can better understand our use of the word in the sense of "penetration of mind, acuteness of perception, keen discernment, sharp and quick discrimination."

The Latin word had its origin in the indogermanic root *ak*, "to be sharp, pierce," which is observed also in the Greek ἄκμος (akros), "pointed," the Latin *acus*, "needle," the Anglo-Saxon *ecg*, "edge," etc. This same root is also seen in our "acid," "acute," "acrid," "eager," etc.

A-cu'-men is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *sofa*, *c* as *k*, *u* as in *use*, *e* as in *end*.

"He displayed marked acumen in financial matters."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is the meaning of the name Venezuela?—*Odds and Ends*	20
What was the occasion of the "log burnings" in pioneer days of the Pacific Northwest?—*Editorial Feature*	20
What incident occurred in Rubens' studio which showed the high esteem in which young Anthony Van Dyck was held by his fellow students?—*Home Forum Page*	20
Why is the increasing prosperity in Great Britain's foreign trade advantageous to all commercial nations?—*Editorial Page*	20
What is one of the great needs of the Republic of Guatemala?—*News Section*	20
	—

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Lot of discussion in the papers about radio education. We know all the words to "Piccolo Pete," "Singing in the Rain" and "Tiptoe Through the Tulips," if that's what they mean.

Philadelphia Inquirer: An economist says that turning golf courses into farms would help solve the food problem. That's odd. Turning the farms into golf courses helped solve a number of agricultural problems.

San Francisco Chronicle: Another nice thing to do with leftovers is to place them in an open dish, moisten with milk and feed to the dog.

Portland Express: A winter resort is a place where you shiver in a room that has no heating arrangement because such weather is very unusual.

A Quotation for Today

REPROVE your friend in secret and praise him openly.—LEONARDO DA VINCI

Odds and Ends

What They Eat

A survey of 500 typical American working families with incomes ranging from $960 to $2500 showed that the annual consumption of meat was 498 pounds; milk and cream, 560 quarts; and sugar, 238 pounds.

TO BE ELIGIBLE
In Norway, according to the London Humorist, there is a law that requires every girl to know how to cook before she marries.

National Debt

It is estimated that during 1930 there will be a retirement of $630,000,000 of the national debt of the United States out of ordinary receipts.

American Philanthropy

Philanthropic gifts in the United States during 1929 totaled $2,450,720,000; gifts for religious purposes leading with the sum of $996,300,000, and education next with benefactions amounting to nearly $500,000,000.

Venezuela

Venezuela, which means "Little Venice" was so named from the lake villages on the shores of Lake Maracaibo, where the Indians have lived for generations in huts raised on piles.

Venezuela's Oil

Venezuela now ranks second of the countries of the world in the production of petroleum, the peak production having reached over 100,000,000 barrels yearly.

Ur's Drainage System

Archæologists in Mesopotamia have discovered the remains of a drainage system at Ur of the Chaldees dating back to about 3100 B.C.

America's Telephones

Two-thirds of all the telephones in the world—19,000,000—are now in use in the United States.

The Children's Corner

Billy Bear Dreams

IN THE WILD woodland the beautiful snow was all over everything. If you had ventured into the wild woodland with your father or mother you would have had to wear your rubber boots. And even then there would have been some places where the beautiful snow was so deep that if you had stepped in one of those places you would have gone way over your rubber boots and perhaps up to your neck. There was almost as much beautiful snow on the trees as there was on the ground. All the

Billy Bear Was Dreaming a Pleasant and Astonishing Dream.

bare limbs of the trees wore snow stockings, and all the evergreen trees wore snow overcoats. If little Billy Bear had waddled through the wild woodland he would hardly have known it from a wild frosted cake.

But Billy Bear was asleep in his hollow tree, and for the cold winter but little cared he. He was so snug and cozy that if you had got a step-ladder and climbed up and looked in you would have been unable to say which was one end of Billy Bear and which was the other.

Billy Bear was dreaming a pleasant and astonishing dream.

He dreamed that he woke up, not very much but just enough to know that the weather felt like spring and to hear somebody buzzing a buzz.

"Who's that?" growled Billy Bear, "Who is that buzzing a buzz in my best bedroom?"

"It is I," said a little voice. "Beatrice Bee. You know Beatrice Bee."

Billy Bear looked up and saw Beatrice Bee perched in the hole through which he got in and out of his hollow tree.

"I see you, Beatrice Bee," said Billy Bear "Is spring really here? Has Robin Redbreast really come out of the barn? Are the flowers really coming up?"

"You have overslept yourself, Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee. "Summer is here. The bees have been making honey several weeks."

"Ahhh!" said Billy Bear. "Honey! How long it is since I have had a good taste of honey! I must get up and try to find some honey."

"That's just it, Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee. "That's what I've come to see you about. The bees don't like it, the way you are always trying to find our honey."

"I guess I have to hunt for it, don't I?" said Billy Bear.

"Wouldn't you like it better, Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee, "if we bees gave you some honey every week?"

"I should indeed," said Billy Bear.

"Would you promise the bees not to hunt round and try to find any more honey, Billy Bear?" buzzed Beatrice Bee.

"I would certainly," said Billy Bear.

"Then come along, Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice, "and I will show you where we have put your first week's honey in an old tree."

So Billy Bear waddled after Beatrice Bee through the wild woodland, and the flowers were up, and the grass green, and the birds singing, and there in an old tree was a nice comb of honey. And, although Billy Bear was only dreaming, he had just as good a time eating that honey as if he had been awake.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Puzzling Diagonals: Clip, club, boat, stem (clam soup).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss and I went to a coasting party in the park this afternoon
And wow! didn't I have fun racing and barking at everybody as they went scooting down the hill!
But evidently one of the Boss's friends thought I was asking for a ride
Anyway, that's what I got
So I was careful how I barked after that, and tried to make everybody understand that I was doing it because I was having a good time and not because I wanted a ride

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Prison Library

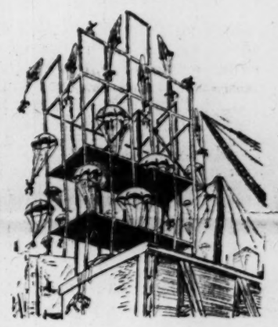
Parchman, Miss.

THE superintendent of the State Farm here is greatly interested and very active in every movement for the betterment of the men imprisoned here. He has devoted much study to the problem of prison life and has striven to fathom the cause of so much discontent and so many outbreaks among the inmates in other places.

On the theory that idle hours and idle minds constituted one of the worst foes to the peace and harmony of prison life, he announced last year his purpose of getting a library for the men. When he explained his plan to the prisoners, they volunteered to build a suitable edifice. Material was accordingly furnished them and the men gladly gave days of extra labor in anticipation of the hours of pleasure and benefit the library would give to them all. In doing this work themselves, they felt a special interest in the library, and realized more forcibly that it was their very own.

At Christmas time the superintendent's gift to each inmate was a book, either one of instruction, an interesting story of adventure or achievement, or one that would uplift the thought. After reading his book, each man was to give it to the library so that it might be circulated among the others. Outsiders, learning of the plan, have donated books for the library also, until now there is a large number on hand.

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Why not supply parachutes to steel construction builders? Apart from their safety-first value, see how invaluable they would be at knocking-off time!

Try It Some Time

No longer do long-winded individuals accost me on trains and inveigle me into conversation. I've found an unfailing way to cut short would-be gossipers. For instance, take the way I handled one of the type the other day.

He came into the club car where I was seated and sat down beside me and said: "Well, I see Ruth knocked the old apple again this year pretty well."

"Ruth?" I said, looking at him with amazement. "What's her last name?"

That alone was enough to floor him, but with a certain bulldog tenacity he kept on.

"Grover Whalen's been pretty quiet lately, hasn't he?" he ventured.

"Whalen? Grover Whalen? Never heard of him," I said.

My newly found friend took a deep breath and was silent for a while. Then he tried again.

"What's Lindbergh doing with himself now?" he asked.

"Lindbergh?" I replied. "Lindbergh? Who is he?"

For some reason this seemed to exasperate him.

"Say," he said, "have you ever heard of George Washington?"

"Pleased to meet you," I said sweetly, "my name's—"

But with a yell my friend had grabbed his hat and left the car. Try it yourself some time. It always works.—*College Humor.*

No Sale

"There's just a little rattle in the fender. I'll leave the car here and come back for it in an hour," said the man with the brown derby.

And here's what the young man with the overalls and the monkey-wrench said when the man returned:

"Say, mister, I hate to tell ye, but that car of yours is a wreck. It needs new bushings, the valves stick, it's got to have a new timer, it should be rebored, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

"Well, I'm glad you told me 'cause the man out in front told me to try out the car before I bought it, and he said to come back here in the shop and you'd take the rattle out of the fender before I took it out for a trial."—*Judge.*

Preferred

It was a bitter cold morning when nurse went in to take little Martha up and give her a bath. The little miss demurred, and, drawing the cover close about her, said:

"Nurse, please go and ask Mother if I mayn't have a 'dry-cleaning' this morning."

Taking Advantage

Lady at Door: "Aren't you the man who was here 10 minutes ago?"

Tramp: "Yes, missus. You said you'd give me somethin' next time I called."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

"The Future's Portal"

THE formal speeches with which the leading delegates opened the naval conference at London, Tuesday, set forth in telling words a comprehension of the importance to humanity of the task there undertaken, and an earnest determination to prosecute their labors until crowned with success. There was no underestimating the complexity of the problems confronting them. There was no inclination to ignore the political difficulties standing in the path. Yet one after another the leading statesmen of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan declared their confidence in a fortunate outcome and their sincere appreciation of the fact that a great duty owed to humanity must there be discharged.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, pointed out what is perhaps the greatest obstacle to constructive action in referring to the mental state created by centuries of thinking in terms of war. Indeed, it is only within the last decade that men of the type now gathered at London, men of equal authority and representative of nations so eager in rivalry for pre-eminence, would have come together in time of peace to discuss reducing the machinery of war. The old order is changing, yet it gives place to the new reluctantly and not without resistance. As the British Prime Minister expressed it:

> Thus a habit of mind nurtured by the experience of many generations controls our thinking and our actions, casts a shiver of hesitancy over all our peace efforts and prevents a great change in our attitude toward militarism as a means of national security. As a matter of fact, the generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in spellbound fastnesses of militarism ought by their failures to enlighten us so that we break the spell and seek for peace and security by other means. That will come—how marvelously slow it has been! How easy it is to retard the progress of states when an old habit can be enlisted to fight enlightened reason.

The Secretary of State of the United States himself referred to the comparative newness of efforts of this sort, pointing out that about the table sat men who had participated, at Washington, in the very first effort for an international agreement for the limitation of armaments. He was optimistic in his outlook upon the conference now in progress; but perhaps alone among the speakers visioned in it only the beginning of a continuous and progressive endeavor for the reduction of armaments, both naval and military, which will free the peoples of the world from the heavy burden laid upon them in preparations for a war which almost without exception they have declared to be renounced and outlawed by mutual agreement. Secretary Stimson not only promised that the American delegates would sit "until the problems were solved, and until the opportunities are grasped, and until we can give to the world an agreement that will carry us happily on to the time when we meet again in the same spirit to look over the situation anew," but he still further declared that:

> I feel it is important to emphasize the fact that we do not look upon this effort toward disarmament as final. Naval limitation is a continuous process. We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive steps, by frequent revision and improvement. Human affairs are not static, but are moving and, we believe, improving. A solution reached today, however perfect, may not respond to conditions at a later date. We sincerely hope that increased feeling of security may enable still more drastic reduction in the future. For that reason we feel that the sound and obvious course is to reach such agreements as may be possible now, with the knowledge that they are open to revision at appropriate periods.

André Tardieu, on behalf of France, a Nation which of all those represented is perhaps in the most precarious position as respects security, had more caution, more restraint in what he had to say. Yet in his utterances can be detected no purpose to stand as an inharmonious element in the conference. His reference to guarantees may perhaps arouse the speculation of those who are inclined always to view with doubt any effort to change thus radically the warlike practices of nations. He, too, however, urged a new line of policy in these words:

> Our present problem is how to move from the stage we have reached to the following stage. Against the follies of the past we must now win the finest of victories; victory of the people, or good will. The weapon to win that victory is our faith, which alone will lead us to the necessary technical arrangement.

From Japan came the promise:

> Japan pledges her free and loyal collaboration with the other powers in the conference, and she is prepared to go in conjunction with them to the limit in naval disarmament. She is ready to effect not merely a limitation but an actual reduction in naval strengths, which she considers to be an appropriate and necessary program of peace, as well as a measure for relieving the nations from enormous financial burdens.

Nor, indeed, can those hoping for positive results from this conference read into the utterances of Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, anything except a desire to advance the purpose sought. Like Secretary Stimson, he laid stress, in the following paragraph, upon the expectations of the people at home which would be disappointed should the conference fail:

> This conference should afford concrete, decisive evidence of our desire, not only to limit, but also to reduce armaments. Should we merely seek argument to justify those already existing or planned, the hopes of the people will be disappointed and the London conference will have failed.

Though it was the representative of Italy who took the most pains to cite the public opinion of his people as a dominant reason for his presence and his actions in the conference, all of the delegates will undoubtedly be influenced by a recognition of the fact that they have left behind them nations the citizens of which are virtually a unit in calling for specific action of relief from the burden of naval construction and the menace of naval competition. There will be scant patience with those who urge technicalities or those who point to the records of an outworn past to control a hopeful future. England and the United States, as the prime movers in this conference, may well take for their guidance the prophetic words of a New England poet who in his time also served as Minister to the Court of St. James's, where this conference is being held:

> New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
> Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
> Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
> Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

Britain: Customer, Not Competitor

THE renewed energy with which Great Britain is proceeding to rebuild its foreign trade is certain to have very visible effects in the world market before long; and these effects, it should be realized now as never before, will be beneficial not merely to Great Britain but to every commercial nation.

For more than a decade British industry has been slowly digging itself out of the post-war depression. The process has been distressing and at times disheartening; it has demanded patience and determination, and these qualities the British people have demonstrated to a high degree. Today the industrial outlook is definitely brighter, and the time cannot be far distant when British and American exports will be riding on equal terms throughout the trade routes of the world.

American industrialists should be the last to view either with apprehension or displeasure the return of British goods to their old position of prominence in the world markets. British industrialists will be equally short-sighted if they look upon their expanding exports as halting the onward march of American commerce. Notwithstanding a certain measure of direct competition, the rebuilding of British foreign trade and the continued expansion of American commerce are not incompatible; they are complementary. The success of one contributes substantially to the success of the other.

This conclusion is based on no mere theoretical fluff; it is based upon practical economics and established facts. The analysis of the growth of American foreign trade in recent years discloses, for example, that its gains have been mostly attributable to conspicuous American specialties. Undoubtedly the competitive features of international commerce have been greatly exaggerated, a conclusion in which President Hoover, from his long experience as Secretary of Commerce, emphatically concurs. In the words of Mr. Hoover:

> If we were to divide international merchandise into three broad groups of wholly noncompetitive goods, goods in which competition rests upon quality, and goods which are sharply competitive—it is my belief that we would find that the world's commerce generally rests largely upon the two former groups. In other words, the world's trade is less sharply competitive than is generally believed.
>
> International trade is not in any event a battle where the gains are made by losses of other nations. The only real gain is in world economic progress. . . .
>
> The whole world grows in population, and if it keeps the peace and duly adopts scientific invention, it is a world of growing demand.

International commerce cannot be construed as a contest in which the advances of one nation are accomplished by the defeats of another. Trade does not thrive on poverty, it thrives upon the increasing wealth of friendly peoples. Europe has sometimes turned a wry face upon the advancing prosperity of America, but it should be appreciated that this prosperity has not been won essentially at the expense of its European competitors. The export trade of the five leading European countries to the United States has increased three times as much since 1913 as has their export trade to all the rest of the world. A prosperous United States has been thrice as valuable a customer of Europe, and for this very reason America will do well to view with favor and commendation Britain's industrial revival. A Britain which is economically strong, which is selling much and is therefore buying much, is increasing its own standard of living and is thereby a better customer of the United States and the other nations.

British and American commerce is based upon the economic progress of all nations and vitally upon the economic progress of each other; therein is the real gain. Economically Britain and the United States have a common task and a common opportunity.

Will the Garden Go Modernistic?

MODERN art, it appears, is grasping a new opportunity. Having been utilized by architects of steel skyscrapers until the old home town looks like a dream of Mars; having motivated the interior decorator until newer apartments set the uninitiated to wondering whether that queer contraption in the corner is a table, a talking machine, or merely a cupboard, and if the apex of the triangular chair on which he sits is not after all a hatrack; having changed the settings of jewelry, the bric-a-brac on the mantel, the glasses in the china closet, and even the shape of men's trousers—it is now entering the garden!

The possibilities afforded by such an invasion offer the horticulturist a field so challenging that it is difficult to see how it can be resisted. For many years the inventiveness of flower growers has been largely confined to color and curves. Now they may venture into the angular, besides doing something really worth while in plain black and white.

Think, for instance, of the effects which could be obtained with a square rose having black and orange leaves and the points of the thorns pointing inward! Consider the possibilities of a triangular sunflower! or an octagonal pansy! or a quadrangular zinnia! And then there's the matter of the garden plot itself. With a proper assortment of geometrical blooms and bizarre color combinations, one easily could have a diverting and diversified growing picture gallery. Viewed from the modernistic, three-cornered back door of some new-fangled structure, the newer-than-newest garden might represent, for instance, "Maiden Coming Down Stairs in Suit of Armor." A few steps to the left, the same garden might portray "Man in Evening Dress Darning Socks." Farther on another vista might show "Winter's Dream of a Dill Pickle." The possible combinations are endless.

A Gesture in Granite

IF THE thing is humanly possible, Calvin Coolidge can do it. As substantial proof, there rush into memory a hundred anecdotes in witness to the terse and laconic vigor of his words. "Dad wins," said he to the sweet young thing who pleaded engagingly that her father had laid a wager against her ability to coax more than three words out of the firm-set presidential mouth. By nature, by cultivation, by popular expectation, Mr. Coolidge is supremely fitted for the task of recording the history of his own land in 500 words or less. It will be astonishing if he does not do it in less.

And his shrewd and economical conscience will see that he does it with accuracy down to the dotting of each i and the crossing of each t. Most emphatically, there is need for accuracy. An inscription designed to endure 500,000 years! Letters to be cut at least five inches deep into the granite of a South Dakota mountainside, letters to be marshaled alongside the heroic figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt; letters to be so placed that the rays of the setting sun will glance into them and set them afire! Most men would flinch. Not so Mr. Coolidge. He has accepted the flattering invitation of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Association to write the historical data for their monument. Grimly he will go through with it and grimly succeed.

There are those persuaded that he has all along been working quietly, calculatingly, with an eye to posterity. Every act of his has been, so to speak, a gesture in granite. Yet who anticipated that Mr. Coolidge would emulate old King Darius, who left his inscription in cuneiform, high on the precipitous slope of the Behistun Rock, on the frontiers of Persia? No archæologist will be needed, either, to translate Mr. Coolidge's characters; for, whatever language may be spoken on the American continent eons hence, it may safely be assumed that men will yet have a familiarity with English because of the books which will have been preserved for their use. What Mr. Coolidge has to say will be said in simple, honest words—of which not one will be superfluous.

A Careless "Great Divide"

THE real culprit in the international controversy over the lowering of the levels of the Great Lakes is rarely noticed. It is the wayward continental divide at Chicago. Most continental divides live up to their nature. They rear their heads loftily among mountains, and travelers scan them with admiration. Whatever partitions the waters from the waters, so that they run thither to one sea and thence to another, is worthy of respect. But at Chicago the divide so far forgot itself as to be in some places hardly higher than a fence.

Within the city limits of Chicago the waters part, or would at any rate if there were no city there. On one side of the line the raindrops naturally travel down to the Gulf of Mexico, on the other to the St. Lawrence River and on to the Atlantic Ocean. The barrier was so low that it tempted Chicago to cut through it and twist nature's work around. It is now an old story that Chicago decided to run lake water through the city as a means of sewage disposal, and so reversed the Chicago River's flow. This is the thirtieth year that Chicago has been siphoning water out of the Great Lakes and down into the Mississippi. Now the Government has finally put a check on how much Chicago can lift out of one great water system to put into the other.

Had the divide been as tall as divides usually are, the United States and Canada would certainly have no Chicago water question. But today it can hardly be found at all. Here and there a bit of it still is visible, elsewhere it has disappeared. Tell a Chicagoan that he is living on a continental divide, and he may say, "Yes, if mountains are as flat as pancakes." Chicagoans enjoy pointing to many things in their city as "the largest in the world." Perhaps they might get a little comfort in their water plight by referring to its basic cause as the "world's flattest continental divide."

Editorial Notes

O. O. McIntyre, widely known columnist, relates in a humorous paragraph a great truth about prohibition when he says:

> Where the Knickerbocker Hotel bar stood fifteen years ago is a drug store. In the old bar one thirsty noontime I recall receiving a bartender's scowl for asking for a lemonade. The other day in about the same spot I asked for a lemonade and received a soda jerker's smile. And yet there are those who say prohibition has made no changes.

A questionnaire answered by 2500 Maine high school boys placed the "greatest living characters" in the following order: Charles A. Lindbergh, mother, Thomas Edison and Herbert Hoover. There isn't much to fear concerning a nation when its future citizens see through eyes that will prompt such a list.

Synthetic snow has been successfully produced by Dr. John Mead Adams, associate professor of physics at the University of California at Los Angeles. It is unlikely, however, that many Californians will place orders for this product.

Though we hear much of the vanishing Indian and the vanishing buffalo, there are but few Americans who cannot find them both on a nickel or two in their possession.

Tardieu

This is the third of a series of five character sketches on the chief delegates to the London naval conference

TO BE the political heir of one great statesman would have been sufficient distinction for André Tardieu. In fact, he enjoys the rare honor of being the political heir of two great statesmen—the mantles of Clemenceau and Poincaré having descended upon him.

It would be difficult to imagine men more dissimilar than Clemenceau and Poincaré. Yet they both accepted this comparatively young man who, as Premier, heads the French delegation to the London naval conference as their chief lieutenant. It is an open secret that Clemenceau relied upon him for everything except actual direction of policy. It is no secret at all that Poincaré, long before his retirement, designated Tardieu as his successor.

These three men, Clemenceau, Poincaré and Tardieu, had the strongest personalities among French politicians of recent times. They differed greatly. Clemenceau was marked by an almost savage will power. Poincaré was distinguished by conscientiousness, indefatigability and perseverance. Tardieu is by far the most practical man of the trio. He can be direct, as was the old "Tiger," but he also knows how to disarm opposition with good-humored jokes. He is tireless and efficient, with unfailing knowledge of his subject, as was Poincaré, but he is not so legally minded; and he is more audacious.

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His qualities are those which are commonly attributed to business men, especially American business men—clarity, the power of speedy decision and a refusal to waste time in futilities. He prepares carefully, but having prepared, he comes to the point. Certainly at London he will be in complete possession of the French case.

Tardieu is that rara avis, the true Parisian. One is often told that the true Parisian does not exist, that Paris is peopled by provincials. But the Tardieu family for hundreds of years has inhabited Paris. His ancestors are all artists or savants. André, himself, had a brilliant career at the École Normale Superieure. He spent some time in the German university of Bonn. Waldeck Rousseau, the great Prime Minister, attached him to his Cabinet. Afterward he was a journalist, specializing in foreign affairs, and his daily articles in Le Temps were authoritative. He is the first Prime Minister who was actually a combatant during the war.

In May, 1917, Tardieu was appointed High Commissioner in the United States and had the task of obtaining supplies, ammunition, food and material of every description for France. The unanimous opinion is that he performed this supremely important work with extraordinary skill. But it is, perhaps, more significant to remark that Tardieu is one of the few Frenchmen who understand America. He appreciates the American blend of realism and idealism, good will and determination. Such appreciation may greatly influence the course of the conference.

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His selection as Premier in October last was almost inevitable. It would be difficult to mention an alternative name. Yet owing to the composition of the Chamber, he had an uncommonly hard job. He was opposed on political grounds by nearly half the deputies. It was even prophesied that he would fall in the first week. That he has stood is because he possesses obvious strength of character. It is because he conceives and executes. It is because even opponents can scarce forbear to cheer his unquestionable efficiency.

This man of calm voice, of confident carriage, of clean-cut features, of alert eyes, has already had experience of international conferences, notably that of Versailles, where he was a leading figure. He will doubtless impress himself on the London Conference as he has impressed himself on the Paris Chamber. He will not always be in accord with other delegations, but as an opponent he will be courteous, frank and fair. And representing a France which desires relief from the burden of armaments, it will be surprising if he does not discover acceptable ways to obtain that relief. S. H.

As Frontiers Fade

AMERICA'S far western frontier has fled most of its former strongholds, retreating between the covers of gorgeously jacketed books, where it continues a challenge to dreams and the imagination. But there still is some actual remnant of the tense effort and magnificent sweep of those early days, a few places where something of the original has survived. Tucked away in odd corners, old ranches and crude trails tell their story gallantly. A story of dauntless men and women, of picturesque customs, none of them more strange than the log-burnings which still light the skies in certain parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Here, on land so close to the sea that a tang of salt is always in the air, are the jagged trees and stumps left in the wake of old forest fires. Land rich as any Nile ever flooded is imprisoned by these huge old phantom forests. Patiently, laboriously, these once-great trees, many of them from ten to fifteen feet through at the base, must be dug up. Crops will not grow if the spreading roots are left in the ground, and it is the work of months for every acre gained. Then, when a great quantity of logs have been wrested from the earth, they are cunningly heaped together in a gigantic pile and fired.

Log-burnings, in pioneer days, furnished drama and entertainment to the neighborhood for miles around. Everyone was welcome to come and share in the fun. There were great preparations in the kitchens, and happy was the girl with a new ribbon, or the boy with a new pair of shoes. When dusk had settled down, the coming of the first star was awaited eagerly, because that was the signal for the firing. All gathered around in a breathless hush while the host, who doubtless had a major share in the labor of pulling and piling the logs, disappeared into the hollow center of the enormous stack. There was a bright lick of flame, and as the head of the house reappeared, the crackle of pitch was followed by a roar as the fire gained headway.

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The pile would burn all night, and perhaps into the next day, so none of the things which went with a log-burning need be hurried or forgotten. After supper, the liveliest members of the younger crowd played blindman's buff and run-sheep-run in the meadows, which were lighted as brilliantly as day by the leaping flames. More imaginative youngsters gathered about the grown-ups to listen to stories of the Northwest as the first scattering of settlers had found it. The same tales were told over and over by the Venerable Pioneer, but no one ever seemed to tire of them. Perhaps it was because of the way his brown eyes sparkled as he spoke of the first white settler who lived for a whole winter in a hollow tree, or of the tunnel through Netarts Mountain which had been made by the Indians.

There was talk of when the next coaster was due in port, of the golden sea lions out upon the rocks, and of whether the bush huckleberries back upon the bluffs were ripe. Discussion waxed warm over the possible merits of the new stage road which was to come across the mountains and put them in touch with the valley beyond. Good talk flowed freely into the pattern of those delightful hours beside the blazing logs.

It was a scene of simple splendor, such as seems to come to a country only when it is new. A splendor made up of determined effort and of contentment in work well done. A splendor expressed in the warmth of leaping flame and the musty scent of ocean air. A scene well worth remembering.

They still burn log piles in the fall out in that country. But it is a matter of routine—a thing to be done with as quickly as possible. And it is not allowed to interfere with the movies and automobile rides. That is as it should be, for tastes and customs change.

And yet . . . if one should see a great crimson glow in the sky some night out there, and should approach it curiously . . . well, there is a part of the frontier that cannot yet be purchased in a bookshop. E. W. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

ANOTHER Fascist newspaper published in Rome, the Impero, has ceased publication. The end of this journal, the ultra-Fascist of all the militant Fascist newspapers, which had acquired a great notoriety both in this country and abroad for its extravagant and uncompromising ideas on Italy's foreign policy and for its frequent outbursts against the great and small powers, had been expected for a long time. Founded a few months after the March on Rome, the Impero soon became the mouthpiece of the most intransigent Fascist leaders, strongly upholding the dictatorship of the Duce. No other Fascist newspaper has been so often confiscated as the Impero, and although its circulation has always been very small, it was regarded as the organ of the extremist section of the Fascist Party. After the suppression of the Impero there remain only seven dailies published in the Italian capital—two morning, two midday, and three evening newspapers. All these newspapers are, of course, strictly controlled by Fascists. It is strange to note that there is not a single Roman Catholic daily newspaper published in Rome. The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican and formerly the leading Roman Catholic journal in Rome, has transferred its offices to the Vatican City, and is regarded by the Italian authorities as a "foreign" newspaper. As such it receives the same treatment as other foreign journals, and the Italian Government may always prevent its sale in Italian territory.

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Many changes have been made in the outward appearance of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate. The former had seating accommodation for 600 persons, but since the Fascist Government has reduced the number of deputies from 535 to 400, and since the sittings of the Chamber are usually attended by about 350 deputies, there were many needless seats. Two rows of benches have been removed and the number of available seats has been reduced to about 500. Moreover, the government benches have been enlarged to make room for the greater number of Cabinet Ministers.

Two wooden shields have been erected on the wall behind the Speaker's chair, one on its right, and the other on the left. The first shield bears in gold letters three dates—that of Italy's entry into the war (May 24, 1915), that of the Victory of Vittorio Veneto (Nov. 4, 1918), and that of the March on Rome (Oct. 28, 1922)—the three most important dates in the history of contemporary Italy. The second shield gives the result of the Fascist plebiscite of March 24, 1929, when out of an electorate of 9,673,049, the Government obtained 8,519,412 favorable and 143,853 hostile votes.

Similar shields recording the plebiscites held in various Italian provinces in favor of their political union with Italy had already been placed in the Chamber, and this last addition is evidence of the importance attributed by the Fascist Government to the plebiscite of March last. One more change in the Chamber is the special tribune erected for the members of the directorate of the Fascist Party. In the Senate, which is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, the number of seats for senators has been increased, and the tribune for the members of the diplomatic corps enlarged and redecorated.

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The management of the Fiat Motor Car Company of Turin, in the effort to correct the evils of discharges customary at this time of the year in the motor industry and alleviate the hardships from the seasonal slowing down of the motor trade, has informed its workers of an agreement on wages reached with the Labor Syndicates and approved by Signor Mussolini. If the workers engaged in the Fiat factories should be employed during the winter months for less than forty hours a week, they will receive the same wages for the hours not worked up to forty hours a week. The difference between the wages for actual working time and those paid in conformity with this agreement will be gradually deducted from the wages which will be paid on a return to the good season, when work time increases to over forty hours a week. The agreement has created a good impression among the working population of Turin, one-third of which is either directly or indirectly dependent on the activity of the Fiat factories. Italy now holds fourth place in European motorcar production; there are about 300,000 cars in Italy, or one for every 133 inhabitants.

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The wedding present of the King and Queen of Italy to their son, the Prince of Piedmont, and to Princess Marie José of Belgium, is the famous château of Racconigi, where the Prince was born in 1904. The castle of Racconigi, in the Province of Cuneo, not far from Turin, is one of the most beautiful palaces of Italy, containing objects of art of great value, and is the favorite summer residence of the Italian Sovereigns. The château was built in the eleventh century as a fortress, with four towers and battlements. Five centuries later it was reduced to the dimensions of a villa, and Carlo Alberto of Savoy considerably enlarged and embellished the castle.

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The Italian Government has greatly intensified the work on road and railway improvements along the Italian Riviera. The electrification of the railway from Savona to Ventimiglia, on the French frontier, is well advanced; several hundred workmen are engaged in the work, which, it is hoped, will be completed during 1930. The whole railway line along the Tyrrhenian coast, from Ventimiglia to Leghorn, will then be electrified. One of the most important works undertaken in the Italian Riviera is the widening of the beautiful Corniche Road. All level crossings in this road are being eliminated, and when ready the road will have a uniform width of between twenty-six and thirty-six feet. The strip between San Remo and the French frontier may be completed before next spring.

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What is believed to be the largest airplane in the world has been recently successfully tested at the Gallarate airdrome, near Milan, in the presence of Gen. Italo Balbo, the Air Minister. The inventor and builder of the machine is Gianni Caproni, and the airplane is known as the Caproni 90. It weighs fifteen tons, and is able to carry a load of fifteen tons. It is fitted with six engines (coupled), each of 1000 horsepower. When it is fully loaded its maximum speed is 123 miles an hour, and it is able to carry fuel for a flight of seventy hours. Its dimensions are—width across wings 163 feet; height 40 feet, and length 73 feet. The machine has been designed for military purposes, but it can be fitted for civil flying, and in the latter case it can carry about 100 passengers.

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A sixteenth-century bathtub belonging to Duke Cosimo I dei Medici has been discovered in the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence, in the course of restoration works in the apartment once occupied by the second Duke of Florence. An old walled-up door leading to the Duke's bathroom was first discovered, the room, which has no windows, being three meters long and one and a half meters wide. Its walls are decorated with frescoes, which are in a good state of preservation; in one corner a large, rectangular tub, a little smaller than those now in use, hewn from a single piece of stone, was found. In a niche in the wall, on the right of the tub, there was a terra-cotta receptacle from which water flowed into the tub, in the bottom of which two holes can be seen, one for inlet and the other for outlet. The discovery is of no small importance, since there are only a few medieval bathrooms extant.